The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4315. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HARVARD.

Culmination of the Grand Commencement.

The Patriotic Record of the Old University.

Fervent and Appropriate Testimonials to the Noble Dead.

Addresses by Dr. Putnam, Hon. Charles G. Loring, Gov. Andrew, Gen. Barlow, Gen. Devins, President Hill, Gen. Meade, Ralph W. Emerson, Admiral Davis, Gen. Force, and Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Poems by Julia Ward Howe, Prof. James Russell Lowell, Dr. O. W. Holmes, Profs. Charles T. Brooks, John S. Dwight.

CAMBRIDGE, Friday, July 21, 1865.

The great festal week of this venerable university has culminated in a grand memorial tribute to her patriot children, living and dead, the victims or the survivors of the war of rebellion. It has been a splendid and impressive occasion, the like of which has not been seen in these ancient grounds since the year 1832. When it had become known to the great assembly, who had journeyed thither to do honor to the hero scholars, that over 500 of Harvard's sons (of a total of 2,400 living Harvard graduates, including the aged, sick, absent and all,) had voluntarily entered the service of the country, enthusiastic admiration was expressed on all sides. When it was added that nearly 100 of the 500 had already fallen in the service—not to count the wounded and the sick—renewed praise was given to Harvard's sacrifices for the country.

DECORATIONS AND PREPARATIONS.

The day, like all others on this genuine commencement week, was fine, but warm. The classic town soon had its elm-skirted streets dotted with visitors, who strolled over the magnificent college grounds, where "breathes the odor of scholastic sanctity," to view the decorations. These were of the utmost taste and elegance. Old Massachusetts Hall, and Harvard Hall, which faces it, were profusely dressed in banners and bunting, neatly arranged, and a line of flags traversed the space between them, with a centre-piece, carrying the inscriptions:

"Non ille pro caris amicis aut patria timidus perire."

"Nulla dies unqvam memori vos eximet aevo."

These may be rudely rendered thus:

"He never was afraid to perish for dear friends or for country."

"No day shall ever pluck you from a mindful age."

University Hall, which faces the main entrance to the College-yard, was festooned with bunting, looped up, here and there, by shields and flags, and bearing on its centre a golden eagle, surrounded by a trophy of seven American flags. In the eagle's beak was the welcoming inscription:

"Quod bonvm favstvm felixque sit vobis reique publicæ. Redite in patriam ad penates."

That is to say:

"Whatever there is good, felicitous and happy, may that be to you and the republic. Return to your country and your household gods."

Finally, a splendid pavilion of great size was built for the dinner, in the rear of Hollis Hall, and decorated everywhere with gay tri-colored streamers. On Hollis Hall, forming one side of the pavilion, was a beautiful display of colors, and in their midst the admirably simple and expressive college arms—bar, three open Bibles, and the word *Veritas*. Under this were six tablets, with the names of Harvard's fallen sons, in the order of their classes, as follows:

RIGHT.

1828.	1848.	Savage,
Wadsworth.	Goodrich,	Downes.
1833.	Sargent,	1855.
Webster.	Stevens.	Hodges.
1834.	1849.	1856.
Wheelwright.	Peabody.	Brown,
1841.	1851.	Hack,
Simmons.	Sedgwick.	Perkins.
1842.	1852.	1857.
Rodman.	Haven,	Dwight,
1843.	Hooper,	Perkins,
Fuller.	Revere,	Whittemore.
1845.	Ware,	1858.
Porter.	Willard,	Eels,
1846.	Downes.	Lowell,
Ripley,	1853.	Wason,
Ritchie.	Dwight.	Patten,
1847.	1854.	Richardson,
Revere.	Goodwin,	Spurr.
	Lowell.	

LEFT.

1859.	Weston.	Temple,
Batcheldar,	1861.	Tucker.
Bond,	Alden,	1863.
Hopkinson,	Almy,	Barker,
How,	Dehon,	Boynton,
Rea,	Doolittle,	Brown,
Shurtleff,	Emerson,	Crane,
Tebbetts,	Fenton,	Dunn,
Vincent.	Cholson,	Gould,
1860.	Leavitt,	E. L. Stevens,
Barstow,	Robeson.	C. P. Stevens.
Fox,	1862.	1864.
Mills,	Bowman,	Abbott,
E. G. Abbott,	Burrage,	Birney,
H. L. Abbott,	Grafton,	Chapin,
Hall,	Haven,	Hedges,
Mudge,	Hodges,	Storrow,
Newcomb,	Parker,	Thurston.
Rogers,	Ropes,	1865.
W. J. Russell.	Stone,	Paine,
Shaw,		Russell.

Finally, the old flag of the Harvard Militia Company, with "*Tam Marti quam Mercurio*" on its folds, decorated the speakers' stand, and the college banner, with "Harvard" on it, was fastened to the centre-pole.

PORCELLIAN AND PROCESSION.

The famous Porcellian Club of Harvard opened the festivities by a breakfast to their brother officers, and Col. THEODORE LYMAN, a Grand Marshal of the club, introduced Major-Gen. MEADE, now an honorary member of the club, and a guest of Col. LYMAN, who is a member of his staff.

An hour later—about 10:30—the officers and invited guests assembled round the library, or Gore Hall, and at 11 moved in procession in the following order, under the excellent marshalship of Col. HENRY LEE, Jr., of Gov. ANDREWS' Staff, Chief Marshal of the Day:

Marshal.
Gilmore's Band of Boston.
The Chief Marshal and Aids.
His Excellency the Governor and President of Harvard College.
Governor's Military Staff.
President and Orator of the Day.
Chaplains of the Day.
Gentlemen specially invited.
Vice-Presidents of the Day.
Committee of Arrangements.
Students of Harvard College who have served in Army or Navy during the War of Rebellion, in the order of their classes.
Other Students of the College.

THE CHURCH.

More than 200 of the returned heroes were in the procession, and they were loudly cheered in marching across to Dr. NEWELL'S Unitarian Church, where as at commencement, the morning's exercises were to be held. A brilliant array of beautiful and gaily dressed young ladies, interspersed with matrons in soberer hues, completely crowded the galleries and side-tiers of pews. The procession filed down the centre aisle to the platform and to the reserved seats, amid loud applause. When the heroic Brig.-Gen. BARTLETT, who has fairly earned one star more than he wears, (judged by comparison with some others) approached the platform, the whole audience burst into great cheering. Below I give you a list of the distinguished guests. The church was partially decorated with evergreens and flowers.

THE EXERCISES.

The exercises began with the performance of Dr. F. H. HEDGE'S well-known version of LUTHER'S "*Ein fester burg ist unser Gott*"—"A mighty fortress is our God." The music, from a cantata by SEBASTIAN BACH, was admirably performed by a choir whose great taste and excellent training made the singing especially agreeable. The instrumentation was also exceedingly good. Mr. J. K. PAINE, the college tutor in music, was the conductor of all the musical ceremonies.

Rev. Dr. JAMES WALKER, the venerable Ex-President, read from the Scriptures a suggestive and most apposite selection. A part of a beautiful requiem of CHERUBINI followed, the delicious and pathetic melody of which must still haunt the minds of many of that vast audience.

Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, of Philadelphia, (class of 1855,) now made an impressive prayer, eloquent in its simplicity and fervor. The choir and congregation then sang the following beautiful hymn, composed for the occasion by ROBERT M. T. LOWELL, a brother of the more famous poet, J. R. LOWELL, and the author of "The Massachusetts Line," and other memorable war lyrics:

"Thy work, O God, goes on, in earth,
With shouts of war, and harvest songs?
A ready will is all our worth;
To Thee, our Maker, all belongs.

Thanks for our Great and Dear who knew
To lavish life, great needs to earn;
Our Dead, our Living, brave and true;
For each who served Thee in his turn.

Show us true life as in Thy Son,
Breathe through our flesh the Holy Ghost;
Then earth's strong holds are stormed and won;
Then man dies faithful at his post.

They crowd behind us to this shade,
The Youth that own the coming years;
Be never God or Land betrayed
By any son our Harvard rears!"

The effect of these beautiful words, sung to "Old Hundred" by the whole congregation, I cannot describe.

ADDRESS OF DR. PUTNAM.

Rev. Dr. PUTNAM was now introduced, and delivered a very eloquent address, full of pathos, and evidently inspired by deep and poignant personal experience. You cannot, of course, print the whole address. I will, therefore, select what appeared to me to be among the most touching and eloquent portions. He said:

"Scholars are lovers of peace. The studious and literary classes hate and dread war with even more than the common Christian abhorrence of its crimes and miseries. It interrupts their studies, disturbs their tranquillity, withdraws their disciples, scatters their audience. Accordingly it has been sometimes charged that they have been found too indifferent to the claims of country, too ready to sacrifice honor, right, humanity, liberty, to the love of quiet, of culture, of art. It has not been found so in the great contest which the country has been carrying on these four years in defence of the national existence. The members of the higher seminaries of learning throughout the land have been among the foremost to respond to the call of duty and patriotism. They have asked no exemption, sought no privileges of intellectual spectatorship, pleaded no inaptitude for the hardships and exposures of the soldier's lot. * * * While Harvard asserts for herself no preeminence among the colleges in this high service of loyalty, it is gratifying to know that she has been behind none of them in it. From among her members and recent graduates she has sent forth with her blessing her five hundred knights and upward, harnessed for the fight, with their life in their hands, self-devoted to their country. Aye, truly that—devoted! I think it must have occurred to the observation of many that these young men have not taken up arms in thoughtlessness, or in restlessness, or for the prizes of a military career, not dazzled by the pomps and glories of war, but simply and wholly for duty's sake, and for their country. * * * And now their work fully accomplished, our young men return and are with us again to-day. The mother, theirs and ours, calls them into her presence and folds them in her arms with affectionate pride and grateful joy. Warm words of welcome and thanks are waiting to be spoken to them at a later hour. They return in triumph and honor, bearing their shields. But alas! not all! For some of them it is the Spartan alternative—not *with* their shields, but *upon* them. A full hundred of them have passed into their country's life, for which they gave it, and their honor and reward is with God and not with men. We cannot tell them in the ear the debt of love we owe them, but we can tell it to ourselves and one another. We cannot pay it to them, but we can confess it and make our own hearts richer by the poor attempt to measure it. To owe such debts and feel them and own them, is part of the soul's supreme and overflowing wealth. Alma Mater has desired to consecrate this her festive week with the remembrance of her dead heroes, and to wear visibly on her forehead, for this one day, the finest jewels in her whole casket of noble names and precious memories. She adorns herself with her treasured diamonds to-day; and though she put them off again to-morrow, the regal sheen of them shall remain on her brow and in her garments forever. A deep solemnity and tenderness invest this commemorative hour; yet it is not to indulge and nourish grief for our fallen soldiers that we gather here. Already they have had their funeral rites in their bereaved homes, and gone to rest beside their kindred; or else made their soldierly beds on the fields where they fell—fields which their brave deeds and blood of sacrifice have made holy with a consecration which no eloquence or pomp of dedication, no storied urn, no forefathers' ashes, can impart to the solemn shades of Mount Auburn, or the grassy paths of village churchyards. Over their graves, over their memories, over the places they have left vacant in the home and the heart, the tears of bereaved love have rained, and will fall yet, how often, or how long, even mother, or wife, or sister, or lover, cannot tell. * * * * It is most fit that, amid this day's solemnities, we, with the spirits of our dear martyrs hovering over us, and all loyal men giving us their sympathies, and the freeman lifting to Heaven his unshackled hands and his eyes streaming with grateful joy, it is fit that we bend our knees in fervent thanksgivings to God, for our country saved, for sweet peace restored, for our fathers' graves redeemed from threatened dishonor, and for the bow of promise that spans the heavens for us, its one limb brightening in the present gladness, and the other encompassing the far, far destinies of our posterity. Let us rejoice before the Lord and be glad! Let us praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men; and bless His name for that He hath saved us from our enemies and redeemed His people Israel! It is with a great price that we have obtained these results. We have given of our very best. We know how death is wont to transfigure those we have loved, and make invisible their failings and their limitations. But there is little of this illusion here, and little room for it. Indeed, indeed, they were of our best and choicest. We knew it before as well as now. We knew it and said it of one and another of them, when we saw them in these scenes, and looked into their faces radiant with intelligence, with genius, and life's young ardors of hope and promise. We knew it and said it, of how many of them, when we saw them gird on their arms and march away. We knew it and said it, when we were watching with trembling their career in distant campaigns. We can no more than know it, now that they have died; only we know it, feel it over their green graves with more thoughtfulness, more tenderness, a more admiring and grateful reverence. And what should we expect but that the country's cry of distress and need should have readiest response from among the finest spirits! The noblest sentiments will always make their abode in the noblest souls. The fire of patriotic enthusiasm will burn freest in the largest and purest hearts. The inspirations of self-sacrifice visit those to whom duty is most divine and honor most sacred, and who are quickest to forget themselves for country, for humanity, for God and the right. It is they whose lives are of the least worth that guard them most fondly in inglorious comfort and safety. When a great cause demands the sacrifice of life, it is ever the best lives that are offered and accepted. When Heaven calls for martyrs to crown them, we must look to see the earth bereft of much of its beauty and glory. The sweetest spirits are the bravest. I was going to add, as the long procession of our Harvard knights passed before my mind's eye, as they went forth to the field in the dew of their youth never to return—I was going to say that it is young souls mostly that burn with the pure fires of enthusiasm by which nations are saved and humanity redeemed. But the remark would have to be qualified. For, standing here, how can I help thinking of some whose age forbade them to take up arms, but who threw their souls into the conflict, each with more than the shining and weight of a thousand swords. I think of the noblest Roman of us all, our "oldest graduate," the venerable QUINCY, in whom at ninety the fervors of a high-hearted loyalty glowed with more than youthful heat, and spoke themselves out, too, with more than youthful force and eloquence, and whose life to its last breath was an aspiration for his afflicted country. I think, too, of another, "the first citizen of the Republic," and Harvard's foremost scholar, the bright consummate flower of her highest culture, the all-accomplished EVERETT, who, after a long life of distinguished usefulness, purity and fame, with redoubled labor and a rejuvenated soul and new-born eloquence, forgot his infirmities, forgot himself, forgot everything in his zeal to vindicate, reanimate, and save his country, and passed away just before the dawn of the peace, which, I verily believe, would have gladdened his peace-loving heart more than any other heart that beats amongst us. O that these lips had language, that their tones of solemn pathos and lofty cheer might be heard here to-day. And how can we fail, in this connection, to think of one who was ours by no college tie indeed, but by a broader and more sacred one, our illustrious civic leader, the revered and beloved ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whom I reverently regard as chosen and annointed of the Lord for his great place in this awful crisis; to whose wisdom and calm, unconquerable determination and pious, God-trusting fidelity we seem to owe it that our country lives and our dead have not died for nought. He, the most conspicuous figure and the noblest presence in this age, whose place in history as the savior of his country shall be beside that of the Father of his country—he too has put on the martyrs' crown. And it is soothing, comforting, and I hope not irreverent, to see him, in devout imagination, taking our young heroes by the hand—his strong, cordial hand—and folding them in his great, warm, loving bosom as their very father, and leading them across the dark valley and up to the bright heights and the dread bar, and veiling his face in his meek piety, saying: Behold, I and my children, I and those whom thou gavest me, and who have given themselves to die with me for their dear country and my own. These young heroic lives which we commemorate to-day, were too beautiful and precious that we should bear to think of them as lost in death. And we need not, must not. It is not such lives as these that can be lost. The lost lives are those that are selfishly withheld from sacrifice, deaf to duty and love and all lofty appeal, coldly self-cherished—such lives are lost utterly long before death touches them or the grave covers them up. But these lives given to their country are only so lost as to be found—formed in ampler tides of being, in fairer forms, in higher spheres of consciousness above, and wider fields of influence on earth. Our tears may flow for them, but they must be tears of admiring love, not of pity. Let all our pity go to those who have a name to live, yet are dead—to our very selves, it may be—but least of all to them.

We will say over for them, in another tongue, the lines of the Cean Simonides:

"Of those who at Thermopylæ were slain,
Glorious the doom and beautiful the lot;
Their tomb an altar; men from tears refrain
To honor them and praise, but mourn them not!
Such sepulchre nor drear decay,
Nor all destroying time shall waste! this right have they.
Within their grave the homebred glory
Of Greece was laid—in whose story
A wreath of famous virtue ever lives."

These lives have been short, but how fruitful, how nobly spent and gloriously closed! Their souls lived a long life in the deeds, and sacrifices, and heroisms of these last months and years, grew up whole cubits in stature, and were full grown for Heaven. * * * Is it not, think ye, the mysterious privilege of souls to dwell, and shine, and soar, amid the heavenly intelligences, and by the waters of the river of life, and at the same time to visit and inhabit, as a presence and a power, the scenes they have loved and the hearts that will welcome them on earth? Indeed it is, we will not doubt it. Aye, have we not known it sometimes by the burning of our hearts, when we have walked and talked in the spirit with the saintly and heroic dead? O, then, ye noble and heroic ones! we will not call you back from your glory above, yet we will not bid you farewell: we will not speak a parting word, nor think a parting thought. We invoke your continual presence. Come and abide in these scenes of your earthly love! We install you in the highest places. Come very near to the hearts of our ingenuous youth. Others shall give them knowledge, do ye bend over them in your glistening robes, and be to them in your examples and your memories, a shining presence and a guiding light! Hallow their learning, consecrate their genius, brace them to manliness, ennoble their aims, inspire them for duty, and fidelity, and self-sacrifice, the martyr's devotion and the hero's valor. Make them dear lovers of truth and virtue, of their country and their race, of God and the right; mould them into your own spiritual likeness; make them your very brothers in the family of God!

A "Gloria in Excelsis," composed by Mr. PAINE, which was full of beautiful strains, though, as I found, rather difficult of performance, followed by the benediction, ended the exercises.

THE LADIES HAVE THEIR INNINGS.

The ladies were now conducted by the fortunate marshals to Howard Hall, where a collation had been provided for them. Amid the rustling of dresses, and the sibilant language, not unfamiliar in such assemblages, the bountiful lunch was eaten, and then the fair tenants of the hall were escorted to a great platform provided inside the pavilion, where they awaited the arrival of the lords of creation.

FALLING-IN FOR RATIONS.

The latter were formed again at 2 o'clock, less than an hour after the exit from the church, and proceeded in order of classes, civilians and soldiers mixed up in friendly union, to the pavilion. The classes marched in, the youngest first—or, "left in front," as we might say. But, as the procession was now swelled to full 1,300 strong, there was a little delay in the start. The students accordingly improved the interval by singing class, college, and patriotic songs, all along the line—by making jokes, and, at length, by forming a series of grand circles, one class in each, and running about to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." The procession moved, under Col. LEE'S direction, entered the pavilion and got seated.

THE DINNER.

The dinner was all that could be desired, both in quantity and quality. Comfortable tables and seats for 1,340 persons, had been provided, with plenty of varieties and plenty of room. A beautifully printed programme, and a pamphlet containing the roll of honor, lay on each guest's plate. The great Liberty Elm shaded the canopy partially with its giant arms, and the breeze blew freely across the tables. There was a charming contrast between this and the alumni dinner. Wit, born in camp or college, flew from guest to guest, and from table to table. It is difficult to describe worthily, the extraordinary scene which was furnished by the brilliant array of patriotic and intelligent soldier-students, clad in their uniforms, and the no less brilliant assemblage of guests. The ladies played a lively accompaniment by the whisking of fans and animated chatting, to the unremitting clink of knife and fork. They were raised on a dais, whence they could have an unobstructed view of the soldier-lads; and they could observe the more closely, because the youth, totally absorbed in the not very romantic, but certainly very satisfactory task of mastication, had no time to return the complimentary glances.

Soon, a bountiful supply of delicious champagne cider appeared on the scene, and when this excellent temperance tipple had got well circulated, and the liberal stock of cigars had been lighted, and the fragrant mocha had been sipped, attention! was the word of the moment, and all eyes were fixed on

THE PLATFORM AND THE GUESTS.

On the platform were present, among the invited guests, not members of the university, Gov. Andrew and his staff, Maj.-Gen. Meade and his staff, Maj.-Gen. Ayres, Maj.-Gen. Macy, Brig.-Gens. Alvord and Coggswell, and Col. Strange, of the Twelfth New-York, Col. Morse, of the Second Massachusetts, and Col. Stone, of the Forty-eighth. At the tables were fully 250 officers, graduates of Harvard, on whose shoulders stars and eagles glittered in profusion. Amongst the more distinguished of these sons of Harvard present, (not to speak of her many general and field officers absent,) were Maj.-Gens. Barlow, Force, Devens, Payne, Hayes and Loring; Brig.-Gens. Bartlett, Eustis, Sargent, Ames, Walcott and Stevens; Cols. Higginson, Savage, Palfrey, Crowninshield, Russell, Lyman, and many others. Rear-Admiral Davis and several other officers represented the navy. The wife of Gen. Meade and the widow of Brig.-Gen. Isaac F. Stevens were also present on the platform.

ADDRESS OF MR. LORING.

Hon. CHARLES G. LORING, the President of the Assembly, now rose and delivered a very eloquent and appropriate opening address, of which, however, I will only send you the more striking portions. He began with a beautiful tribute to Mr. EVERETT, who, had he been alive, would unquestionably have occupied the speaker's place. He proceeded to welcome the guests before him, and then said:

But we are here no less to honor the dead than to welcome the surviving. Nor can we suffer their memories to hold any second place in our thoughts. In the freshness of their youth, or the prime of their manhood, they went forth to fight the battle of their country, of humanity and of freedom—the noblest cause for which any man can wish to live, or could be willing to die. Gloriously has their work been done, their duty to the uttermost fulfilled. But they come not back again, in bodily presence, to be clasped to our hearts in grateful welcome; for they offered up their lives in sacrifice, and it was accepted—a rich portion of the great price which, in the providence of God, seems always to be required for the redemption of man from slavery and oppression, and for the ultimate vindication of any great principle or interest of patriotism or humanity. In the language of the first of poets and of patriots, they were "inflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue: stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages." They have indeed nobly fulfilled their "hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots;" they were, we may fondly trust, dear to God, who accepted their free offering of life in behalf of their country; and it remains for us, brethren, to take care that they shall indeed be famous for all ages." Let us, then, here and now, upon this most fitting of all occasions, consecrate ourselves to that work. Let us unitedly pledge ourselves that some memorial, not less worthy of them than of our Alma Mater, and of the generous loyalty of her surviving sons to the cause in which they fell, shall here arise to enshrine their names and deeds in sacred remembrance with those of the heroes and statesmen, scholars, orators and poets of former times, and with those to come after them, whom she shall delight to honor till time to her shall be no more * * * It is matter of peculiar interest, in this connection, that we can justly attribute to one of her patriotic sons, while yet in the glow of her inspirations and receiving her parting benediction on crossing the threshold of manhood, the first public annunciation in America of the great principle of the right of revolution, upon which our national independence was founded, and was finally vindicated, and which is now regenerating the world. It was SAMUEL ADAMS, one of the most conspicuous of the revolutionary patriots, who, as early as 1743, on taking his second degree, while yet a stripling just leaving her arms, first hurled from her sling the pebble, gathered in her streams, which was to lay low the gigantic oppression which he, even then, foresaw was advancing to crush the liberties of his country. Nor is it less remarkable that nearly all the most eminent of the patriots of Massachusetts of that period were graduates of Harvard. JAMES OTIS, whom the elder ADAMS declared to be "the first who breathed the breath of life into the cause of American freedom;" JOHN ADAMS himself, styled in history the "Colossus who sustained the Declaration of Independence in debate;" JOHN HANCOCK, who, sacrificing fortune and risking life, was the first to subscribe his name to it, in those proudly defiant character so well adapted for the heading of the list; JOSIAH QUINCY, the father of our late honored President, who, from advocating our cause abroad, was hastening home "ready to seal his testimony with his blood;" and Gen. WARREN, the hero of Bunker Hill, whose martyrdom inspired our fathers, as the martyrdom of our brothers has inspired us; and all the delegates of this Commonwealth to the immortal Congress of 1776, were nurtured by our Alma Mater for the great work, which, under God, it was given them to do in aid of the establishment of this now great and independent nation.

* * * *

all praise and congratulation be to our Alma Mater, that to her former illustrious record we can now add the crowning honors of the distinguished part her sons have taken in this second redemption of their country; that from the reading of history under her tuition, they have turned to the making of it, and that, "bettering the instruction," they have carved with their swords the stories that shall hereafter be rehearsed within her walls, as invocations to patriotism and self-devotion, which no Roman or Grecian legend can outvie or shall outlive. Of the whole number of graduates and students living at the breaking out of the rebellion, estimated to be about 1,500, it is ascertained that 528 volunteered in the army or navy at the call of their country. This is, indeed, a large portion, when the disqualifying ages and professions of great numbers of them are taken into the account, and conclusively proves that in no other class of our countrymen has the sense of duty and loyalty to the cause been more conspicuous. Of them about ninety-three have fallen in battle or died from wounds, or from illness induced by hardship or exposure; while many survive to bear through life, in the mutilated frame, or mangled limb, or broken constitution, enduring tokens of their patriotism and valor, alike claiming our profound sympathy and our grateful homage. * * * In this hour of commemoration, consecrated in great part to the memory of those who have died for their country, we cannot forget him, the great, the good, and the illustrious head of the nation, who has fallen the chief martyr in her cause, and who, if living, might also have been with us to greet this returning band of defenders, including his own son among them. The enthusiastic verdict of the civilized world has irreversibly appointed his place in history by the side of the Father of his Country, among the first of the heroes and benefactors of our race. In contemplation of his character and all he accomplished for us as our ruler and guide in the perilous storm through which we have passed, lamentation for his death soon becomes lost in gratitude for his life. He is not, indeed, with us here to welcome back those who have returned, but we may rejoice in believing that his glorified spirit is in kindred recognition of those younger martyrs in the same holy cause, whose names are on our lips and whose images are in our hearts to-day, and whose destiny was thus linked with his own. The solemnities of this day, brethren, our welcome to the returning, and our tributes of love and gratitude to the departed would be indeed incomplete, and comparatively of little worth, if not cheered and graced by another presence, in which it is our pride and our happiness to stand. The services, the example and the influences of the loyal women of the United States, in the great deliverance of our country, whose representatives thus honor us to-day, are inseparably blended with all that has been done for her salvation. * * * Nor can we be unmindful that their heroic fortitude, serene faith and resignation, sublimer than any told in Roman or Grecian story, have opened to us new vistas of spiritual life; have best taught us how to sustain the losses of those who have fallen; have enabled us to realize, as nothing else could have done, how truly it is "sweet to die for one's country,"—how much better it is to be remembered as dead in her service, than to live unmindful of duty when she calls for the sacrifice. When a memorial shall arise for commemoration of those who have died and those who have fought in her service, let a votive offering from the highest genius of American art be also placed there, which, as an inspiration of purity, tenderness, fortitude, faith, undying zeal and holy resignation, shall tell to future ages its story, as emblematic of loyal American women in the great struggle for humanity and freedom in the rebellion of 1861. It only remains that we welcome you, our brethren, to whom the solemnities of this hour are especially dedicated. In the name, then, of all who claim relationship with you as sons of Old Harvard—of the old and the middle-aged, in whose veins you have made the blood to course the more warmly in contemplation of your heroic valor and brave endurance, and whom you have aroused to envy you the opportunity thus to serve your county; in the name of the youngest of them to, whom you have set the noble example of patriotism; in the name of these mothers, wives, sisters and friends, and of those whom they represent, whose tender thoughtfulness and fervent prayers have encircled you, and whose homes, in saving your country, you have preserved inviolate; in the name of law and of humanity, whose causes you have so bravely vindicated; in the blessed name of freedom, whose glorious empire your swords have helped to uphold and extend; in the name of our Alma Mater, whose inspirations you have so nobly illustrated, and upon whose fair brow you have placed another chaplet of immortal renown; and in the name of our beloved country, whose flag you have upheld and made more glorious, and whose integrity your blood and sacrifices have been given to maintain; and with humble invocations of the choicest blessings of Almighty God upon your heads, we bid you welcome, —from our inmost souls to our heart of hearts, we fondly bid you welcome.

This address was received with loud cheers, at the end of which the band played "Home, Sweet Home." Major-Gen. BARLOW, of the class of 1855, entered the pavilion while the music was playing, when the whole audience rose and gave him nine hearty cheers. To this demonstration the "boy-General" made answer as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. BARLOW.

GENTLEMEN: I am very much obliged to you for this reception; but I came here with the assurance that I should be permitted to listen in silence. Although there is no one here who feels the impressiveness of this occasion more profoundly than I do, yet I have not the faculty of saying what I feel, and so I am sure you will pardon me. [Loud applause.]

SPEECH OF GEN. DEVINS.

Major-Gen. DEVINS, of the class of 1838, was now introduced and received with great applause. He referred to the distinguished assembly, and said he was mindful that the statesmen and legislators whose wise counsels and determined spirit have brought us thus far in safety and honor are here; would that their task were as completely done as ours, yet, sure I am, that in their hands "the pen will not lose by writing what the sword has won by fighting;" that the poets whose fiery lyrics roused us as when

"Tyrtæus called aloud to arms,"

and who have animated the living and celebrated the dead in the noblest strains are here; that our orators, whose burning words have so cheered the gloom of the long controversy are here, although with all we lament that one voice so often heard through the long night of gloom was not permitted to greet with us the morning. Surrounded by memories such as his, surrounded by men such as these, we may well feel at receiving this noble testimonial of your regard, that it is rather you who are generous in bestowing than we who are rich in deserving. Nor do we forget the guests who honor us by their presence to-day, chief among whom we recognize His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts, who, although he wears the civilian's coat, bears as stout a heart as beats under any soldier's jacket, and who has sent his men by the thousands and tens of thousands to fight in this great battle; and the late Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac, under whom so many of us have fought. If the wide and comprehensive plans of our great Lieutenant-General have marked him as the Ulysses of a holier and mightier epic than HOMER ever dreamed, in the presence of the great Captain who fairly turned the tide of the rebellion on the hills above Gettysburgh, we shall not have to look far for its Achilles. [Applause.] * * * * Proud as we who are here to-day have a right to be that we are the sons of this university, and not deemed unworthy of her when these are remembered, we may well say: "Sparta had many a worthier son than we." [Prolonged applause.]

THE SOLDIER'S OATH.

Next, the choir, under the direction of Mr. PAINE, sang the following song, entitled "Soldier's Oath," written by Rev. CHARLES T. BROOKS:

Let on high both heart and hand!
By the broad blue heaven high o'er us,
By the sacred cause before us,
Swear with Freedom's flag to stand!
By your forefathers in glory,
Names that consecrate the air,
By your Freedom's kindling story,
By the God of Freedom, swear!

Lift on high both heart and hand!
Swear, that heaven and earth may hear it!
And the brazen traitor fear it,—
Swear the oath to save your land!
Glorious ensign, float before us,
Proudly lead us to the field!
While thy folds are fluttering o'er us,
None shall basely flee or yield.

Lift on high both heart and hand!
Swell, with Freedom's pure air filling,
Noble flag! each bosom thrilling
Of our chosen patriot band.
Sign of honor! never paling,
Save in death, our cheeks thou'lt see—
Thousand pangs with transport hailing,
Ere we turn our backs on thee!

Lift on high both heart and hand!
Hail, this glorious consecration!
Hail, regenerated nation!
Hail, all hail! thou new-born land!
Sons of Freedom, all assemble,
Solemn vows and praise to pay!
Falsehood, fraud and treason, tremble!
Courage, children of the day!

Lift on high both heart and hand!
To the King of Nations rear it,
Let the great Heart Searcher hear it,
As we here before Him stand,
Praying Him to keep us holy,
Pure in thought and word and deed—
Him whose hand uplifts the lowly,
Makes the just alone succeed!

SPEECH OF GOV. ANDREW.

Gov. ANDREW, next introduced, was greeted with loud cheers, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." He said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Not an alumnus or scholar of Harvard College, I could hardly persuade myself of the propriety of my position upon the platform to-day; and yet, the relation which I have borne these last four years to so many of the sons of Harvard and to the soldier sons of Massachusetts, forbade me to deny myself the honor of the meeting. And now that I rise to speak a few words of allusion to those who are not here, so many are the struggling memories and contending fancies that rush thick upon the heart, that I hardly know whether I address myself to the dim shadows and dusky reminiscences that have passed away, or to the more palpable forms of this real presence; and if there were words of human speech fit to portray their history, to speak their praise, or to deck their graves, those words, alas! they are not mine. They spring not from human lips; they are not born from oral speech. But there are testimonies more potent, more impressive, more electric than the human voice, and they are here to-day, in that cloud of living witnesses, who have come back laden with glory from the fields where their comrades fell. Let them speak! Let the hero of Gettysburgh by his presence speak! [Tremendous applause.] Of the ten sons of Harvard who left their fair young forms upon that gory field, let the young Marat of Harvard, the hero of twenty fights, by his presence speak!—[pointing, amid great applause, to Major.-Gen. BARLOW.] Let all these, brave men, whatever uniform they wear, from that of the humble private to the more ambitious regalia of the command—they who saw their brethren go down at Gettysburgh, and bite the dust at Fredericksburgh, beneath the wall, or sink below the stream, let them speak! At Ball's Bluff, where many a young life was lost in the Potomac or on the Virginia shore; at Chancellorsville; on the James River; in front of Petersburgh; down along the shore of North Carolina; up the rivers of South Carolina; up the Savannah; on the Gulf; before New-Orleans; all the way up the Mississippi River; wherever, on land or sea, on field or deck, our flag was borne, whether in victory or defeat, there stood the sons of Massachusetts and of Harvard College. [Prolonged applause.] Your President has alluded to some of the statistics of the sons of Harvard. I have already mentioned the fact that ten fell at Gettysburgh; seven also fell at Antietam; five at Fredericksburgh; five at Cedar Mountain; three at Chancellorsville; three at Bull Run; three in the Wilderness, and three at Fort Wagner. I need not detain you with the statistics of other engagements where your brothers fell; but every arm of the service, military and naval, was represented from your college; every rank, from Major-General to private, was represented from your college—represented in life and in death—from WADSWORTH, the Major-General of the Class of 1828, who fell in the Wilderness, to EMERSON, the private, of the Class of 1864, who fell at Chancellorsville. So also upon the sea, from the Rear-Admiral to the Lieutenant, you find also there the sons of Harvard College. My eye has fallen this afternoon upon at least two field officers, to say nothing of others, who, during the first seven days of the war, marched either to the rescue of the national capital or to the deliverance of the key of the Potomac River—Fortress Monroe. And I ought not to omit, as the thought occurs to me in speaking, especial reference to that Middlesex regiment, the Fifth Massachusetts militia, commanded by a graduate of Harvard College, [applause,] who, after their three months of duty had expired, by voluntary election chose to remain to fight out the battle of Bull Run. [Great applause.] And I know not that the history of the war records an instance of a single man who ever retired to the rear while the battle was going on, and he capable of service. [Applause.] But not merely at the beginning and through the major part of the conflict, but down to its very close, your brethren remained, and two of your young brethren, SUMNER PAINE and CABOT RUSSELL, who would have graduated in the class of the present year, laid down their lives in separate battles, one of them falling at Gettysburgh, and the other at the side of Col. SHAW at Fort Wagner. [Applause.] Nor did they win their honors in Massachusetts or New-England regiments alone. Col. PORTER, from New-York, fell at Cold Harbor; Col. PEABODY, from Missouri, fell at Pittsburgh Landing; and, not to delay you with the list of less conspicuous names, I beg your scrutiny of the catalogue laid before you—to this record and roll of your honored sons—as a testimony of the wide diffusiveness of the patriotism and military heroism exhibited by the sons of your honored university. I allude to it because it illustrates the wide range of influence which belongs to this ancient and revered seminary of learning. Nor is any particular class of the people of New-England, or of the other States, who in their own persons, or in the persons of their sons, have resorted here for the purposes of learning, been found alone in these works of war, more than in any other ways of patriotic duty; but from every class and employment and interest of human society, they have rushed to the service of their country. The sacred profession, as well as the other learned professions, has been represented; and I count it to be one of the crowning glories of the intellectual culture and intelligence in which properly you may take pride, that throughout the whole army of the Union, the medical staff of Massachusetts stands preeminently and confessedly, by universal consent, the first. [Applause.] The first chaplain who laid down his life in the war was ARTHUR FULLER, your own brother, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts, who, musket in hand, fell in front of Fredericksburgh. All ages, too—all ages of your alumni have been represented. It might easily have been true, were you to compare the ages, without reference to the relationship, of the men in the volunteer service or the regular service, on land and sea, that son and father and grandfather had been fighting at the same time, on the same field, and in defence of the same flag.

All the old historic names, or nearly all, which in former times have illustrated the fame of New-England and the memories of the college, have been found upon the rosters of our volunteer regiments. I hardly know whether I ought to trust myself, from mere recollection, to speak of half a dozen of them, since there are so many dozens who with equal honor ought to be remembered. But five names, represented each by two brothers, whose lives, consecrated to their country, were at last laid a forfeit upon its altar, need not be omitted. The family of REVERE offered two brothers, who gave their lives upon the field of battle; the name of LOWELL two more—two brothers, slain in the conflict; the name of ABBOTT two more—two brothers, who, from the field of battle, ascended to immortality; the family of DWIGHT two more—two brothers; the family of STEVENS two more—two brothers; and I speak no more than the simplicity of truth when I declare to you that if you will but look over the catalogue of your college, and compare the list of names with the more honorable names in all that has distinguished the public service, the science, the patriotism, the literary culture of New-England, you will find them all represented in this sternest duty of modern patriotism. There have been no nobler acts of special personal heroism than those which have been performed by your own alumni. I

RESTORATION IN GEORGIA.

A Proclamation by Gov. Johnson.

Important Speech at Macon.

SLAVERY UTTERLY EXTINGUISHED.

The Milledgeville *Recorder* of July 14 publishes the following:

PROCLAMATION.

BY JAMES JOHNSON, PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

To the People of Georgia:

Whereas, By the proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, dated 17th of June, A. D. 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of Georgia, with instructions to prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention of the people, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people who are loyal to the United States, and no others, and also with all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of said State to restore it to its constitutional relation to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to the protection of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES JOHNSON, Provisional Governor of the State of Georgia, as aforesaid, do by virtue of the power in me vested as aforesaid, proclaim and declare:

1. That an election for delegates to a convention will be held on the first Wednesday in October, A. D. 1865, at the different precincts at which elections are directed and authorized by law to be held for members of the Legislature.

2. That the thirty-seven counties in the State, which, by law in force prior to the 1st of January, 1861, were entitled to two members of the House of Representatives, shall be authorized and entitled to elect each three delegates, and that the remaining counties shall each be authorized and entitled to elect two delegates to said convention.

3. That no person at such election shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously thereto taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D., 1865, and as a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia, in force immediately before the 19th of January, A. D., 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession.

4. That any two freeholders qualified to vote at such an election as aforesaid, may act as managers of the election at each of the precincts as aforesaid; and that in managing and superintending such election they shall be governed by, and proceed under, the laws of the State regulating and prescribing the election of members of the Legislature, prior to the 1st of January, 1861: Provided, That each of said managers, before entering on the duties prescribed, shall swear truly and faithfully to superintend and make return of said election according to law as aforesaid, and the requirements of this proclamation.

5. That the delegates who shall be elected as aforesaid, shall assemble in convention at the City of Milledgeville, at 12 o'clock, meridian, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D., 1865.

And whereas, the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people against the Government of the United States has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of all civil government; and whereas, they must remain without civil officers and the administration of civil law until a State Government shall have been organized by the convention called as aforesaid; and whereas, it is necessary in the meantime, that domestic tranquility be insured, and that the loyal people be protected in all their rights of person and property, I do further proclaim and declare:

1. That no individual by virtue of his own authority, shall inflict corporal punishment on any person for any real or supposed injury, whether such injury relate to person or property, and that in all such cases, redress must be sought from and given by such military authority, as may be invested with jurisdiction over the cases.

2. That slavery is extinct, and involuntary servitude no longer exists. Hence no person shall have control of the labor of another, other than such control as may lawfully result from indenture, the relation of parent and child, guardian and ward, and the contract of hiring, freely and fairly made; and that for a breach of duty, on the part of any one standing in these relations, the military authority will administer, in a summary manner, adequate and proper relief under the laws of the land.

3. That all riotous or tumultuous assemblages of the people, and also all assemblages for unlawful purposes and unlawful objects, will be dispersed; and to this end, if necessary, the military power of the United States will be invoked.

4. That the idea, if any such is entertained, that private property will be distributed or parceled out is not only delusive, but dangerous and mischievous; and if any attempt should be made by any person or persons to effect such an object by violence or unlawful means, it will only secure to him or them speedy and merited punishment.

5. To the end that the people may qualify themselves as voters, it will doubtless be the pleasure of the commissioned officers in the service of the United States to have the oath of amnesty administered under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of State of the United States; and in this work, I most earnestly desire and solicit the cheerful coöperation of the people, so that Georgia may speedily be delivered of military rule; that she may once again regulate her own domestic affairs, again enjoy the blessings of civil government, and be heard and felt by her Senators and Representatives in the councils of the nation.

Done at Milledgeville, the capital of the State, on this, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1865, and the eighty-ninth year of American Independence.

JAS. JOHNSON,
Provisional Governor of Georgia.

By the Governor: L. H. BRISCOE, Secretary.

Address by Gov. Johnson.

On July 15 Gov. JOHNSON delivered the following speech, in the City Hall, at Macon, Ga. The Macon *Telegraph* of the day following furnishes the report:

"At the hour of 5 o'clock, according to previous announcement, the citizens of Macon assembled in the City Hall, for the purpose of listening to the address of Hon. JAMES JOHNSON, Provisional Governor of Georgia. Maj.-Gen. WILSON, Hon. THOMAS HARDEMAN and others were present on the stage. In an appropriate address, Gov. JOHNSON was introduced to the meeting assembled by Mr. HARDEMAN, and addressed the audience as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: According to the proclamation of the United States, we, as Georgians, stand to-day without any civil government. We have no Governor, no Legislature, no Judges, no inferior magistrates. This has been the result of the rebellion. It has deprived us of all the machinery necessary to carry on a civil government.

Under this state of facts, I have been appointed by the President Provisional Governor of Georgia. All the power which I can exercise over you in this office is derived, by virtue of my appointment, from him. I have not been elected Governor under the laws of Georgia, nor by the sovereign people of Georgia. I have not been appointed for the purpose of establishing government, administering government, but appointed, as the proclamation declares, for one single purpose, and that is to enable the people of Georgia to form a government.

I am invested with no such authority. It is not the theory of our government that I should be so invested. It has been the theory of this republic, from its earliest infancy to the present time, that the people—the PEOPLE—are the source of all power, and to them it rightfully belongs to organize, establish and model government. That I may not be misunderstood, and that the idea may fasten itself upon your minds, I will state that I am clothed with the simple authority to enable you to emerge from this chaotic state—this state of disorder and lawlessness—and to place yourselves under the operation of an established government.

I have been requested time and again, and it has been urged upon me, that I should exercise the prerogative of appointing Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts and magistrates. I have uniformly declined. It has been urged upon me that I should appoint State-house officers—Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller-General, &c. I have uniformly declined to appoint them, simply for the reason that I have not been clothed by the President with authority for any such purpose.

It has been urged that the Provisional Governors of North Carolina and Mississippi have appointed civil magistrates. It is so reported, fellow-citizens, in the journals. I have been further urged to make choice of some one in each county to administer the amnesty oath. I have declined it; others have done it. Now, as to my reasons: In the first place, the President in his proclamation has clearly defined my powers, and in the next place, in that proclamation it is stated, in distinct terms, that it is referred to the Secretary of State to prescribe the rules and regulations under which this oath is to be administered by any civil, military, or naval officer, or any magistrate in the loyal States. He at the same time declares that no Judge and no magistrate of the disloyal States shall administer it. And yet I am requested to make appointments for that purpose. I cannot do it.

I remember that the question was presented to me while in Washington, and as others differed with me in opinion, for the purpose of having the question officially explained, I called upon the Attorney-General to know whether, under the terms of the proclamation, I had the authority. He replied, with promptness, I had not; and that if I should appoint a Judge, their judgment would be, in the language of lawyers, *quorum non judice*. Then I have no such authority expressly given in the terms of my commission, but in the contrary it is expressly forbidden; and no matter what may be the necessity for the appointment or however beneficially they might be used, as the authority does not exist, the appointments cannot be made.

But there are officers appointed who will administer this oath. They are the military officers of the country. And if they are not sufficient, others I have no doubt will be given us. There is every disposition on the part of the government to administer this oath, and with as little inconvenience to us as possible. It is for us to come forward and take it. No obstacle will be thrown in the way for our doing so. These military gentlemen, I have no doubt, will gladly avail themselves of this power to serve you under the rules prescribed by the Secretary of State. There has been some misunderstanding on this subject, which, if rectified, there will be a better disposition on the part of the people to conform to the regulations prescribed, to enable you to establish a republican form of government.

Now I call on you, having discharged my duty in this particular, to discharge yours, and remove the obstacles which may be in the way of receiving the amnesty oath, and to prepare yourselves to become voters for delegates to a convention of the people of Georgia, and then to vote for these delegates. This convention, when thus assembled, will represent the masses of the State, and this is the power that will prescribe the jurisdiction of judges and limit their powers. It is called for the purpose of enabling you to establish a free government. When this convention has assembled it will adopt a constitution that shall provide when the Governor and members of each branch of the General Assembly shall be elected, how the State shall be districted in order to be represented in Congress; thus putting in operation the whole machinery of government. When under their order the Governor and members of the Legislature shall be elected, then the Legislature may meet and make laws for the government of the State. Georgia will then be once more invested with all the rights and authority belonging to a sovereign State.

I now feel bound to declare to you one thing which you must recognize as accomplished; and the sooner you know it, and conform to it, the sooner you will be relieved from military rule. Slavery exists no more. This is decreed. Its restoration, under any form, is utterly out of the question. Those who indulge hopes to the contrary are laboring under a delusion. In order to convince you of this, I will call your attention to certain facts which have already transpired.

Twenty-five States in the Union have already accepted the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which amendment it is declared that slavery or involuntary servitude shall no longer exist in the United States, and that Congress may make laws to carry this into effect. Twenty-five States have ratified and adopted this proposed amendment; only two are wanting to pass it by a constitutional majority, and when it is so passed it will be the law of the land. These two will be obtained. There is no possibility of defeating it. And when it shall have been done, the constitution will declare that slavery in the United States no longer exists.

But furthermore, slavery has been extinguished by the operations of the late war. I do not propose, in this connection, to enter upon a lengthy argument to prove it. I simply state what is universally acknowledged by all writers on national law, that belligerents have the right to make captures of persons and property, and that they may make what disposition they please of the property captured. The vanquished are at the disposition of the conquerors, and may be disposed of as they think proper. Such is war, and it is a sin against God and humanity that it should be waged. We must submit to the result of the war. Congress, by the Constitution of the United States, has the power to give to the President the regulations of captures by sea and land, and the President, in the exercise of this power given to him by the constitution and by Congress, issued his proclamation disposing of their captures, declaring that all the negroes who were slaves in the revolted States should, by virtue of that proclamation, become emancipated. Such is, in my judgment, the law, and I believe the Supreme Court will so decide.

I come to another point. The constitution which the people of Georgia shall adopt in convention will be required to recognize this fact. The convention will be called upon to agree to this amendment to the constitution, that slavery shall no longer exist in these States. They will be called upon to decide this before their restoration to the Union, in order that this quarrel about slavery, which has existed since the beginning of the government to the present time, shall never be revived, and in order that there shall be no dispute among the people of this State on the subject. They must provide for its extinction now, and so I tell you to-day, if you wish to be admitted into the Union, this convention of the people of Georgia must be composed of such material as will recognize the fact of the extinction of slavery in Georgia, and agree to the amendment to the constitution of the United States, which will extinguish slavery throughout the United States.

So then, I say to you again, under whatever view you may take of the subject, slavery is extinguished. It is gone—it is gone forever.

I have heard complaints upon this point, fellow citizens, that in passing from the state in which we have been into the new order of things, a great many difficulties and inconveniences will arise. Nothing else could have been expected. It is said the negroes will straggle through the country, commit depredations, many of them be impudent. All this may be true. But for the purpose of rectifying these evils, we must have a Legislature that will make laws to punish them, and punish them severely, for the commission of crime. That is your remedy; complaining will not do any good. And not only that, but it is claimed by some that the negroes will not work. I know that those who have been driven off the farms do not work, because they have no opportunity of working, and some of them will not work where they have not been driven off. For this latter class, the Legislature must make laws declaring them vagrants, and punishing them as such. The negro will not work! How do you know they will not? I saw them working very well in New-York and other places where I have been. It is true, they sometimes commit crimes in those places, and they are punished for it. They must work—they can work—they must either work or perish. What is the difficulty? Do not the people have to work in Germany, in France, in New-York, in Ohio? What is the reason they will not work? I tell you they will work; and I must say that under the peculiar circumstances by which they were surrounded, no people ever behaved better than they have done. Those who tell you they will not work have hopes of continuing their control and dominion over them. They will work under contracts of hire; and if they fail, they become vagrants, and may be punished or exiled, as the laws of the State may direct. Let the Legislature meet and pass the needful laws for their regulation, and everything will move smoothly on. Let them be employed by men of humanity, and have fair compensation given them, and, in my judgment, no difficulty will lie in the way.

We have lost our capital in negro property. It is gone. We are reduced as a people to bankruptcy. We have been in affluence, and our riches have flown away. But who is to blame? From what source came the result? It is from the war; it is one of the penalties we must pay. It was a war of our own seeking, and such has been the result of it. We made the war. As a Southern man I am bound to say, and history will say, we fired the first gun, the result of which has been a war of gigantic, huge proportions. We have been impoverished by our folly, and such will ever be the result of stupendous folly.

But while I say these things on this point, I think some advantages will result from this war in the future. Whilst we have been hurt and chastised for the present, yet let us remember that we may accumulate property in the future, and all our surplus capital, instead of being laid out in negroes, will be expended in permanent improvements, in increasing the comforts of our homes, manuring our lands, planting orchards, building permanent fences, and in manufactures of all kinds. Attracted to this land, immigrants from other parts of the world and from the North will come to settle amongst us, because we have as good clime as any under the sun. Our towns and villages, instead of going to decay, will improve, and arts and sciences will flourish among us. Such, I believe, will be one of the results of this war.

And not only that there is another advantage. We have been very sensitive, as a people. We allowed no man to think that slavery was a moral, social or political evil, and if any one thought thus he was deemed unsound, and arraigned before vigilance committees. Even when Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in England, took occasion to say that he hoped slavery would be abolished by this revolution, our people commenced abusing him as if he had trespassed upon our rights. We abused mankind when they differed with us, and we carried our opposition to men's thinking as they pleased to such an extreme, that men among us who dared to differ from us on this subject were arraigned, not by law, or before a legal tribunal, but before vigilant societies, and personally abused. Civilization was almost driven from the land; law and order were suppressed by these lawless men. But now we can look over this land, and pray, as Solomon did, that all of Adam's race may be elevated to dignity and happiness. Now every one may, in the exercise of his constitutional rights, advocate slavery or denounce it, surrounded as he is by the power of the Government of the United States, which protects us fully in the enjoyment of these rights.

But, fellow-citizens, as I have before remarked, we have severely suffered from this war. Our towns have been burned and destroyed, our fields have been laid waste, our home and cattle have been taken from us, and our children have fallen on bloody fields. But, notwithstanding this, there is hope. It seems to be the order of Providence in dealing with nations, as He deals with individuals, that they shall be perfected by sufferings. We shall come out of this controversy a more glorious and happy people. The presence of liberty will be well guarded among us. We shall remain a free and united people. In looking down the vista of time, I see Georgia ten fold more prosperous, and when all our sectional prejudices shall have died away, we shall meet together, North and South, as brethren, rejoicing under our government, and marching on to the glorious destiny which is before us. Not only will Georgia increase in wealth and population, but the whole Southern country will be more prosperous in arts, manufactures, wealth and civilization. I see them marching on in this new order of things. The whole country united in the bonds of charity and love, must go on prospering until this great nation shall be unequaled by any Power on earth. This is our country: these are her prospects. To this standard I invite you to rally.

"'Tis the star-spangled banner, oh long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

[After the conclusion of his address, Gov. JOHNSON spent some time in greeting his numerous friends who presented themselves, while the audience quietly dispersed.—REPORTER.]

Misrepresentation.

From the Montreal Witness.

The New-York *Tribune's* correspondent from the Detroit Convention, probably the same party who wrote a letter from Toronto and another from Hamilton, instructing that convention beforehand not to recommend reciprocity, is evidently chagrined with the result, and gives to the readers of that paper as one-sided and incorrect a view of the proceedings, as the London *Times'* New-York correspondent used to give of the American civil war. This writer makes out the whole concern to have been packed in the Canadian interest, and so arranged as to give Mr. HOWE the last word, allowing no one to answer his "plausible sophistries," &c., &c. True, the delegates in the provinces took no part in the organization of the meetings, or voting, but it was because they were to deep to do that openly. They had arranged the matter secretly, and, even with all their cuteness, the final unanimous vote they got in favor of reciprocity meant nothing. Those who voted for it knew it would never be granted, &c., &c. Is it worthy of a paper of the *Tribune's* standing to allow no other account of such an important commercial meeting to reach its readers than such stuff as this correspondent furnishes? Should he not have the fairness, at all events, to give Mr. HOWE'S speech, as the New-York TIMES has done, that his readers may judge for themselves of its "sophistries?"

GEN. SHERMAN IN ST. LOUIS.

Complimentary Banquet—An Interesting Speech.

The banquet to Gen. SHERMAN was given on Thursday evening last. He made the following interesting speech:

SPEECH OF GEN. SHERMAN.

I feel to-night more than usually honored, for I am in the presence of many with whom I have been associated in years gone by,) in business, and in the social circle, and in public affairs. To receive the warm commendations I have just heard from the gentleman preceding me, affords me the greatest pleasure, and I would I were as gifted as my friend who has just taken his seat, so that I might interest you. I would travel all over the world to find topics to suit the occasion. Gladly would I talk of Greece and Rome, (but I fear they are gone by, or better still, point to the history of our own great country, that is teeming with recollections—recollections that to me are doubly, trebly dear, from associations; to the history of the Spaniard on the lone river; or still more to old Col. BONNEVILLE, who is yet living among you, and whom I saw on yesterday. But the world sweeps on, and I will not pause; and I see by the paper before me that you bring me before you as an actor in the scene just passed, and classified by you as one of those men who have simply wafted our country past a dangerous abyss and placed it on a firm ground, where it may sally forth again on a new career of prosperity and glory. [Cheers.] I admit that the four past years seem even to me a dream now; I can hardly realize the part I have taken, although step by step rises up when my memory retraces them; but yet it seems but as a dream that men reared under our laws—men who were enjoying the prosperity, which they themselves admitted never was surpassed, should rise up in rebellion against the land and government WASHINGTON. It seems to me an impossibility—yet it was a possibility; but it is now past, thank God. [Cheers.] We have a right as citizens and historians to cast our eyes and memory back and see if in the past events we can learn lessons—lessons of wisdom that will make us better men, better citizens and better patriots in the future; and if I can trace anything in the past calculated to effect this object, I will account myself repaid. Here, in St. Louis, probably, began the great centre movement which terminated the war; a battle-field such as never before was seen, extending from ocean to ocean almost with the right wing and the left wing, and from the centre here, I remember one evening, up in the old Planters' House, sitting with Gen. HALLECK and Gen. CULLUM; and we were talking about this, that and the other; a map was on the table, and I was explaining the position of the troops of the enemy in Kentucky, when I came to this State; Gen. HALLECK knew well the position here, and I remember well the question he asked me—the question of the school teacher to his child—"SHERMAN, here is the line; how will you break that line?" "Physically, by a perpendicular force." "Where is the perpendicular?" "The line of the Tennessee river." Gen. HALLECK is the author of that first beginning, and I give him credit for it with pleasure. [Cheers.] Laying down his pencil upon the map he said: "There is the line and we must take it." The capture of the fort on the Tennessee river by the troops led by GRANT followed. [Cheers.] These were the grand strategic features of that first movement, and it succeeded perfectly. Gen. HALLECK'S plan went further—not to stop at his first line, which ran through Columbus, Bowling Green, crossing the river at Henry and Donelson; but to push on to the second line, which ran through Memphis and Charleston; but troubles intervened at Nashville, and delays followed; opposition to the last movement was made, and I myself was brought an actor on the scene. I remember our ascent on the Tennessee River; I have seen to-night Captains of steamboats who first went with us there; storms came, and we did not reach the point we desired. At that time, Gen. C. F. SMITH was in command; he was a man indeed. All the old officers remember him as a gallant and elegant officer, and had he lived, probably some of us younger fellows would not have attained our present positions. But that is now past. We followed line—the second line—and then came the landing of forces at Pittsburgh Landing. Whether it was a mistake in landing them on the west instead of the east bank, it is not necessary now to discuss. I think it was not a mistake; there was gathered the first great army of the West—commencing with only twelve thousand, then twenty, then thirty thousand, and we had about thirty-eight thousand in that battle; and all I claim for that is that it was a contest for manhood; there was no strategy. GRANT was there, and others of us, all young at that time, and unknown men, but our enemy was old, and SIDNEY JOHNSON, whom all the officers remembered as a power among the old officers, high above GRANT, myself or anybody else, led the enemy on that battle-field, and I almost wonder how we conquered. But as I remarked, it was a contest for manhood—man to man—soldier to soldier. We fought, and we held our ground and therefore accounted ourselves victorious. [Cheers.] From that time forward, we had with us the prestige; that battle was worth millions and millions to us by reason of the fact of the courage displayed by the brave soldiers on that occasion; and from that time to this, I never heard of the first want of courage on the part of our Northern soldiers. [Cheers.] It then became a game of grand war; armies were accounted equal, and skill and generalship came into play. We gained there by the movement on Corinth which HALLECK designed here; there his command ceased, and a new shuffle of the cards of war was made. HALLECK went to the East and GRANT to the West; but Summer overtook us with heat, and we could not march. Northern Mississippi was dry as ashes; it was impossible for men to live and march from stream to stream, and follow the roads that lie between; these men would have parched with thirst; been overcome by heat. Therefore, we delayed until Fall; and late that Fall I met GRANT, by appointment, at Columbus; there, again, we went over the map; and the next thing was to break the line on the Tallahatchie. You citizens do not understand it at all, for I never have yet seen a newspaper account of it that approximates to the truth. [Laughter.] PEMBERTON commanded the army of the Confederacy in our front. We had superior numbers; our men were scattered, and we first concentrated on the Tallahatchie, below Holly Springs. GRANT moved direct on PEMBERTON, while I moved from Memphis, and struck directly into Grenada, and the first thing PEMBETON knew the depot of his supplies was almost in the grasp of a small cavalry force, and he fell into confusion, and gave us the Tallahatchie without a battle. But with some people an object gained without a battle is nothing. But war means success by any and every means; it is not fighting alone. Bulls do that, and bears, and all beasts, but men attain objects by intellect, and the introduction of physical power, moved upon salient points. And so we gained the Tallahatchie, and although hardly a gun was fired, yet we gained a battle equal in its results to any other battle on earth. [Cheers.] It gave us uninterrupted possession of Northern Mississippi and undisputed possession of the resources of that country; and that country has been in our possession ever since, in a military sense. Then came the great campaign of your river, upon which you and I and all of us were more deeply interested than in any other that can ever be developed by any war on this continent. The possession of the Mississippi River is the possession of America, [cheers,] and I say that had the Southern Confederacy (call it by what name you may) had that power represented by the Southern Confederacy held with a grip sufficiently strong, the lower part of the Mississippi River, we would have been a subjugated people, and they would have dictated to us if we had given up the possession of the Lower Mississippi. It was vital to us, and we fought for it and won it. We determined to have it, but we could not go down with our frail boats past the batteries of Vicksburgh. It was a physical impossibility, therefore what was to be done? After the Tallatchie line was carried Vicksburgh was the next point. I went with a small and hastily collected force, and repeatedly endeavored to make a lodgement on the bluff between Vicksburgh and Haines' Bluffs, while Gen. GRANT moved with his main army so as to place himself on the high plateau behind Vicksburgh, but "man proposes and God disposes," and we failed on that occasion. I then gathered my hastily-collected forces and went further down, and then, for the first time, I took Gen. BLAIR and his brigade under my command. On the very day I had agreed to be there I was there, and we swung our flanks around, and the present Governor of Missouri fell a prisoner to the enemy on that day. We failed. I waited anxiously for a coöperating force inland and below us, but they did not come, and after I had made the assault I learned that the depot at Holly Springs had been broken up, and that Gen. GRANT had sent me word not to attempt it. But it was too late. Nevertheless, although we were unable to carry it at first, there were other things to be done. The war covered such a vast area there was plenty to do. I thought of that affair at Arkansas Post, although others claim it, and they may have it if they want it. We cleaned them out there, and Gen. GRANT then brought his whole army to Vicksburgh, and you in St. Louis remember well that long Winter—how we were on the levee, with the waters rising and drowning us like muskrats; how we were seeking channels through Deer Creek and Yazoo Pass, and how we finally cut a canal across the peninsula, in front of Vicksburgh. But all that time the true movement was the original movement, and everything not approximating to it came nearer the truth. But we could not make a retrograde movement. Why? Because your people of the North were too noisy. We could not take any step backward, and for that reason we were forced to run the batteries at Vicksburgh, and make a lodgment on the ridges on some of the bluffs below Vicksburgh. It is said I protested against it. It is folly. I never protested in my life—never. [Laughter.] On the contrary, Gen. GRANT rested on me probably more responsibility even than any other commander under him. For he wrote to me, "I want you to move upon Haines' Bluffs, to enable me to pass to the next fort below—Grand Gulf. I hate to ask you, because the fervor of the North will accuse you of being rebellious again." [Laughter.] I love GRANT for his kindness. I did make the feint on Haines' Bluffs, and by that means GRANT ran the blockade easily to Grand Gulf, and made a lodgment down there and got his army up on the high plateau in the rear of Vicksburgh, while you people here were beguiled into the belief that SHERMAN was again repulsed. But we did not repose confidence in everybody. Then followed the movement on Jackson, and the 4th of July placed us in possession of that great stronghold, Vicksburgh, and then, as Mr. LINCOLN said, "the Mississippi went unvexed to the sea." From that day to this, this war has been virtually and properly settled. It was a certainty then. They would have said, "We give up," but DAVIS would not ratify it, and he had them under good discipline, and therefore it was necessary to fight again. Then came the affair of Chickamauga. The army of the Mississippi lying along its banks were called into a new field of action, and so one morning early I got orders to go to Chattanooga. I did not know where it was hardly, [Laughter.] I did not know the road to go there. But I found it, and got there in time. [Laughter and cheers.] And although my men were shoeless and the cold and bitter frosts of Winter were upon us, yet I must still go to Knoxville, 13 miles further, to relieve BURNSIDE. That march we made. [A voice: and you got there in time.] Then Winter forced us to lie quiet. During that Winter I took a little exercise down the river, but that is of no account.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Light-Draught Monitors.

In the Senate of the United States, June 29, 1864—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire what progress has been made in the construction of the iron-clad steam gunboats contracted for in the year 1862, by whom the contract was made on the part of the government, who planned the models of the same, and who is responsible therefor; have any of them been finished; if so, what was the condition of the vessel after she was launched; are the other vessels contracted for to be built on a plan or model similar to the *Chimo*, lately launched at Boston; and all information which may be had touching said gunboats.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War submit the following report:

During the year 1862, the necessity for some light-draught armored vessels, for operations on our Western rivers and the shallow bays and sounds upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, became so urgent that the Navy Department determined to provide some for that purpose if possible. Application was made to Mr. JOHN ERICSSON, the inventor of the original *Monitor*, for a plan of a light-draught monitor, to carry one turret, and to have a draught of from six to six and a half feet. On the 9th of October, Mr. ERICSSON submitted to the department a plan, which, to use his own words, "was not intended as a working plan, yet it defined with clearness and precision the general principle and the mode of building the vessels, engines, boilers and propellers."

Mr. ERICSSON not having time to make all the calculations and detailed working-plans, that work was confided to Chief Engineer ALBAN C. STIMERS, of the United States Navy. Mr. STIMERS had been engaged with Mr. ERICSSON in the construction of the first monitor; had gone in that vessel, in the capacity of engineer, from New-York to Hampton Roads; had there assisted in the contest between the *Monitor* and the rebel iron-clad, the *Merrimac*, and since that time had been engaged more or less, by order of the Navy Department, in superintending the construction of the other monitors contracted for by the department. The detailed plan having been prepared by Mr. STIMERS, the department advertised for proposals, as follows:

[Advertisement.]

LIGHT-DRAUGHT VESSELS FOR RIVERS AND BAYS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 19, 1863.

The Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and completion, in every respect, (except guns, ordnance stores, fuel, provisions, and nautical instruments,) of armored steamers, of about seven hundred tons, of wood and iron combined, having a single revolving turret.

On personal application at the Navy Department in Washington, or to Rear-Admiral GREGORY, No. 413 Broadway, New-York, parties intending to offer can examine the plans and specifications, which will be furnished to the contractors by the department.

No offer will be considered unless from parties who are prepared to execute work of this kind, having suitable shops and tools, of which, if not known to the department, they must present evidence with their bid.

The act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, prohibits the transfer of any contract or order, or interest therein.

The bidders will state the price, and the time within which they will agree to complete the vessel or vessels, and the bid must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if awarded to them they will promptly execute the contract.

Propositions will be received until the 24th day of February, and they must be indorsed, "Proposals for vessels for river defence," to distinguish them from other business letters.

From the bids thus received a general average price was established, of a little less than $400,000 each, and during the months of March, April and May, 1863, contracts were made for the building of twenty light-draught monitors upon the same plan. Mr. STIMERS was placed in charge of their construction, and the contractors were directed to look to him for instructions. He was ordered to consult with Mr. ERICSSON in preparing his plans and drawings for contractors, and, at his own request, was authorized to establish an office and employ assistants in New-York City, where he could have facilities for frequent and easy consultation with Mr. ERICSSON.

In May, 1864, the first of these vessels, the *Chimo*, built by Mr. AQUILA ADAMS, was launched at Boston. She was found to be a failure, so far as the original design was concerned, of a light-draught river monitor. All these vessels having been designed upon the same plan, further work was at once suspended upon them. A commission was appointed on the 11th of June, 1864, to examine them, and to recommend what should be done with them to remedy their defects. The commission reported on the 9th of July, 1864, recommending that five of the vessels should be changed into torpedo boats, by removing the turrets, &c., in order to lighten their draught, and that the other fifteen should be changed by building up their sides twenty-two inches, increasing their draught, but rendering them more serviceable as monitors. That recommendation was adopted by the department, and the proposed changes have been carried out.

These vessels were found to be defective in draught and in speed. Instead of being some fifteen inches out of the water when fully completed and equipped, as was the original design, it was found that they would barely float, their decks being awash with the water. Their speed, instead of being from seven to nine knots an hour, was found upon trial to be only from three and a half to four knots an hour. The increased draught was caused, first, by reason of a miscalculation of the weights of the materials and the amount of displacement; and, secondly, in consequence of the additions and alterations made in the plans after the contracts were entered into. Many of these alterations were considered necessary, from the experience gained by the navy in the attack made by the monitors and other vessels upon the rebel forts in the harbor of Charleston, and were adopted to obviate defects which that engagement showed to exist in the monitors. The addition of a water tank around the vessel was made upon the suggestion of Admiral SMITH, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for the purpose of enabling these light-draught vessels, when navigating unknown waters, to sink themselves, so that when they should run aground they could be floated off by pumping the water out of the tanks.

The errors in the calculations of weights and amount of displacement would appear, from the testimony, to be in a great part attributable to Mr. STIMERS, and those in his employ. He had almost the entire control of the matter; to him was intrusted the making of the calculations, drawing the plans and superintending the work of construction. He had the calculations made by a young man in his office, who Mr. STIMERS says was a man of ability, but too young and inexperienced to make all the calculations upon which were to be built twenty vessels, at a cost of several millions of dollars. Mr. STIMERS says that although he had great confidence in the ability of this young man, yet he deemed it necessary that his work should be reviewed by others of more expertence; for that purpose he says he submitted the calculations to Mr. LENTHALL, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, stating that they were the work of a young man, and it was important that they should be verified, and requested that it should be done, which was refused. This statement of Mr. STIMERS is flatly denied by Mr. LENTHALL.

Mr. STIMERS also states that, according to orders, he consulted with Mr. ERICSSON in regard to the plans and alterations and additions to the original plan, and also consulted, or endeavored to do so, with the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Mr. ISHERWOOD, and the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Mr. LENTHALL. Mr. ERICSSON, while admitting that he was shown many of the plans and drawings prepared under the directions of Mr. STIMERS, denies that he was consulted at all, even in regard to those matters which were shown to him. And Mr. LENTHALL and Mr. ISHERWOOD deny that they were ever consulted by Mr. STIMERS in regard to these light-draught monitors.

The defect in the speed was caused mainly by the increased draught of those vessels; the principal difficulty being caused by the immersion of the overhang protecting the rudder, which prevented the screw from properly operating, in consequence of its being partially enclosed in a box under the water. Some of the witnesses attribute some of the lack of speed to the engines not being such as should have been put in those vessels.

The fact having been fully established that those vessels, as originally planned and constructed, failed to accomplished the purpose for which they were designed, your committee have not deemed it necessary to take testimony in regard to all the details, nor in their report to refer to all the details which appear in the testimony.

It is due to Engineer STIMERS to state that his duties as general inspector and superintendent of the construction of monitors and iron-clads, were very arduous. He says:

"I had to visit Boston, Philadelphia, Chester, Pann., and Wilmington, Del., besides a great many places about New-York. There were new vessels also being built in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, although I did not visit there until some time after that; but there was a great deal of correspondence growing up, making out all these new contracts, teaching civilian inspectors what their duties were, and learning what were the views of the Navy Department and Capt. ERICSSON. I was consequently occupied pretty closely."

He does not appear to have been influenced by any desire other than to make as serviceable vessels as possible. A misunderstanding arose between him and Mr. ERICSSON, which led Mr. ERICSSON to deny any responsibility in the matter, and for some reason there was an unfriendly feeling toward Mr. STIMERS upon the part of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. Mr. STIMERS states that he always regarded those officers as inimical to the construction of iron-clad vessels. He says:

"I always felt that it was a regular fight—that we had to conquer them before we could get them to do anything. On the one side it was a fight with the bureaus, and on the other side it was a fight with the contractors to make them do anything right. It was a very unpleasant position which I held."

On the other hand those officers deny that they either had or have now any unfriendly feelings toward monitor or iron-clad vessels, but express a very poor opinion of Mr. STIMERS.

When it was found that these vessels were failures, as originally designed and constructed, Mr. STIMERS was removed from the position he had held in relation to them, and they were placed in charge of other officers, and altered as recommended by the commission appointed to examine them. The five changed into torpedo-boats were altered at a cost of from $50,000 to $60,000 each; the other fifteen were altered at a cost of $80,000 to $100,000 each. With these alterations they would appear to be a very serviceable class of vessels, though not so serviceable as they should be, considering the expenditure of time and money upon their construction, except those fitted up as torpedo-boats, which are of but little utility.

Your committee cannot refrain from the expression of the opinion that it was unwise to order the construction of so many vessels upon precisely the same plan, without first testing the questions involved, by the construction of one or two, or at least carrying them so far forward toward completion as to enable the department to understand and remedy the defects which have been shown to exist in those light-draft monitors. Respectfully submitted.

B. F. WADE, Chairman.

The Crops.

IN THE WEST.

The Chicago *Times* publishes additional returns of the condition of the crops in six Northwestern States. It says:

In all parts of the Northwest the crops, with few exceptions, give promise of an abundant yield, notwithstanding the fact that the early growth, particularly of corn, was in many localities retarded by drought; whilst almost everywhere damage to a greater or less extent has been inflicted by excessive rains, followed by rust, chintz bugs and other insects and diseases peculiar to different crops.

It will also be remembered that considerable damage was done to the crops of Northe n Iowa by storms, accompanied by high winds, in the latter part of June, but no very serious injury is reported to have occurred from this cause in other sections.

The wheat crop in some parts of Indiana is almost a failure, owing principally to rust and ravages by the weevil; but appearances promise a bountiful yield of corn, oats, and other products in that State, to compensate for this heavy loss.

The potato crop in many parts of Iowa has suffered severely, a pecular bug, which seems to be homogeneous, having inflicted extensive damage. In other respects, prospects of a better harvest than last year's are very encouraging, excepting only the fruit crops, which were extensively destroyed by frosts late in the Spring.

In Illinois wheat has suffered to a great extent from heavy rains, the chintz bug, rust, "spot," and other causes. Oats have generally done finely, though storms, accompanied by high winds, have in some sections broken down the crops. The growth of corn in most counties was retarded from three to twenty days by drouth, but recent rains have greatly promoted it. The hay crop is generally good, and most other crops promise well.

In Wisconsin an abundant yield of wheat, corn, oats, and nearly all crops is anticipated, although in some sections their growth has been retarded by drouth.

In Minnesota reports from three counties indicate a thriving condition of the crops. The forthcoming harvest promises to be much better than last year's, though insects are reported to have injured the crops considerably in some sections.

IN ALABAMA.

We clip from the Selma *Times* the following account of the crop prospects in the South:

"The prospect for crops in Alabama, as far as we have been able to learn, is exceedingly gloomy. On most of the plantations it is probable that grain enough for present purposes, and to spare a sufficiency for non-producers, will be made, provided the season continues favorable. No cotton of any consequence is being raised. Some farmers have planted small patches for home purposes and to provide themselves with food for another year.

The teams of most planters have been so reduced by Confederate and Federal forces as to have crippled them all in their farming operations. Nearly all the planters along the route of Gen. WILSON, through Alabama, which extended over a wide circuit of the richest portion of the State, were stripped of their teams at the time when they were pitching their crops, and they have had to rely, to cultivate such as they planted at that time, upon broken down stock they were enabled to collect up. From these causes and the change in the labor system, coming on at the planting season, by which the negroes have, in many instances, deserted the plantations, and in all instances where they have remained at home refuse to labor as efficiently as formerly, and as the regul

go down Broadway, three more cheers were given by the boys for their old General, who said:

GENERAL: I wish I could be heard while I told your history, (cries of "Go on,") but I cannot. The history of your gallant regiment is the history of the East and West combined. [Cheers.] Come and see me, General when you get fixed, and bring all your officers.

Turning to those gentlemen standing near him, Gen. HOOKER said: "I wish there was some quiet place where I could meet these men. Why, that regiment was with me at Lookout Mountain and all through the campaign before Atlanta. It has a noble history."

The regiment went down Broadway, cheering right lustily for their favorite commander, and a bystander remarked, "all the boys love old JOE," which was the signal for several officers and citizens to press around the hero of Lookout Mountain and shake the hand that directed the "battle above the clouds." After exchanging some few civilities with his old companions in arms, the General retreated to his room and the crowd dispersed.

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK ARTILLERY

left the city for Hart's Island yesterday morning, to be finally paid off and discharged.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Metropolitan Fire Department—County Court-House Stock Claims for Riot Damages.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the chair.

A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the resolution adopted by the board, requesting him to prepare an ordinance, making the annual appropriations required by the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners cannot be complied with, inasmuch as that duty devolves upon the Common Council, the law making the expenditures of said department a city and not a county charge. The law further requires the Board of Supervisors to include the amount in the tax levy.

Mr. PURDY said the resolution had been adopted before an official copy of the law had been received. It was quite evident from the law that the expenditures of the new Fire Department are city charges, and the county had nothing to do with them.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A number of letters were received from the city banks, claiming the repayment of taxes wrongfully collected in 1864. They were referred to the legal adviser of the board.

A report was presented by the Committee on Annual Taxes, on a communication from the Board of Estimates of the Metropolitan Fire Department, submitting their estimate of expenses for the year 1865. The estimates, amounting to $600,000 are approved by the committee. The report was accepted and adopted.

An ordinance providing for an additional issue of County Court-house stock to the amount of $261,600, was adopted.

A report in favor of allowing the claim of Mr. EASTMAN, for guns and carbines destroyed during the riots, amounting to $34,601 25, was laid over, and the board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A Communication from the Mayor on the Street-Cleaning Question.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HAYES in the chair.

The following communication was received from the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: On the 10th instant the respective branches of your Honorable Body passed certain resolutions on the subject of the contract for cleaning streets and the condition of the streets, and called therein on me for such recommendations as in my judgment would appear appropriate in the emergency.

A statement of the inability of the contractors to clean the streets is set forth, but nothing is mentioned with reference to the causes that prevent the contractors discharging their duties in a proper manner. Their cartmen and laborers were driven from the streets by violence, their property was destroyed, and a combination formed to prevent their hiring workmen. Under such circumstances it would have been unjust to have held the contractors to that rigorous responsibility which would have been proper in case of a failure growing out of their fault or neglect.

The emergency alluded to in the resolutions has happily passed away, and I am enabled to congratulate your Honorable Body that the contractors have surmounted the embarrassments of their position, and that the streets are now in a very creditable condition with respect to cleanliness.

While, therefore, I have no recommendation, except to second the contractors in their laudable and zealous endeavors to carry out the requirements of their agreement, I feel it my duty to suggest to your Honorable Body the propriety of amending the ordinances organizing the City Inspector's Department, so as to reduce the number of Health Wardens, Assistant Health Wardens, Street Inspectors, Ordinances, Distributors and Foremen of Sweepers and Dumping Grounds. Most of the duties performed by these officials can be discharged by the police.

It is evident that so much of the City Inspector's Department as was connected with the operations of street cleaning becomes superfluous by the adoption and success of the contract system, and the large sums heretofore paid for its support should be saved to the city.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

The communication was placed on file, and after transacting some routine business, the board adjourned.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE STOVER-PORTER EXAMINATION.

The examination of Mr. HENRY D. STOVER was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM appeared for Mr. PORTER and Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., represented the people. Counsel for the defence took wide latitude, and introduced many well-known names in the course of the inquiry, including the names of LINCOLN, BUTLER, SEWARD, WEED, Judge HILTON and others; but it was not shown that any of these gentlemen had anything to do with any of the persons who are interested in the pending suit. Mr. STOVER's testimony was, briefly, as follows:

I made a bond for $25,000 to fix certain officers, with the idea that this bond would effect my release; I was in Fort Lafayette in June, 1864, and at that time Porter was my counsel; under Porter's advice I went to Canada; I drew papers for $25,000, understanding that so much of the money would be well invested; it had been represented that public officers could be bribed, and I drew my notes with the understanding that they were to be influenced to effect my release from Fort Lafayette; Mr. Porter transacted my business; I think that Messrs. Wilson and Fox knew nothing of Porter's representations; Porter said to me that it would be necessary that the money should be paid through him, and that his name alone should appear in the transaction; I accepted Porter's representations as truth; I was in Fort Lafayette, and could not there know what to believe and what not to believe; I did not know that Porter misrepresented when he said that he could influence Messrs. Wilson and Fox; Porter pretended to be acting in good faith toward me when he represented that he could secure my release and prevent the putting up of another job on me, by paying Wilson and Fox $25,000; it having been found that Porter could not finish the work within ten days from June 9, 1864, when I gave the notes, the time was extended; after my release from the fort, I felt myself in Porter's power, and gave him papers in compliance with his demands; Porter had to indorse my paper prior to collecting thereon; I do not know that there was any reason why he should indorse my paper; Porter raised $10,000, and represented that Fox and Wilson were willing to wait for the residue, $15,000; I believed that these, Mr. Porter's representations, were truthful, and I supposed that Wilson and Fox were to receive $25,000; my complaint in this court actually is that Porter has fraudulently taken $25,000 from me; if the money had been paid Messrs. Wilson and Fox, that would have been quite another thing; on or about the 20th of August, 1864, I was so completely in Porter's power, as to give him at his demand, a check for $5,300; this was not my voluntary act; I paid the securities which I executed in July, 1864, before I had become aware of the deception which Porter had practiced upon me; in October, 1864, I called upon Mr. Porter for money; S. S. Rowland was with me as my attorney; I might have told Porter that I wanted money for my creditors; Porter said that he could not pay me; he did not use the word "accommodate;" Marshal Murray, with Mr. Wilson, once went to Mr. Porter's office; Mr. Wilson went to Mr. Porter's office to exonerate himself; there was no agreement between myself and Porter, under which the second sum of $5,000 was to be indorsed on either of the notes which I had given; Porter told me that it would require $25,000 to effect my release, and I think that Porter said that he had seen Fox and Wilson, and arranged this matter; Porter had been two years my counsel; I called upon Henderson's counsel in Washington at about the time of the finding of the indictment against Porter; I met Judge Pierpont in his room at Willard's Hotel, Washington; Gen. Butler, Thurlow Weed and Wm. M. Evarts were present; after my incarceration in Fort Lafayette I was advised to make arrangements to effect my escape, but I did not make any effort; there were seven hundred or eight hundred persons in the fort; the topic of conversation was, "How to get out."

After taking further testimony, the further hearing was adjourned to 10 o'clock on Friday morning next.

LARCENIES.

Officer JOHN MURRAY arrested JAMES ROGERS, 17 years of age, on the complaint of MICHAEL COLHAM, who alleges that he fell asleep at No. 375 First-avenue, and that the accused stole his watch and money. The accused was held for trial....Officer MCCONNELL, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested JAMES MCCLOSKEY, who is accused of robbing LAWRENCE MALONE, of No. 53 Greene-street, at a house in Seventeenth-street. MALONE had $300 stolen. The prisoner was required to find bail in $1,500....Officer TICHINGER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested WM. HAMMERSMITH, for stealing a watch and other property, valued at $174, from JOHN PRATT, of No. 43 Cherry-street, on the morning of the 17th inst. The accused was committed in default of $1,500 bail....Officer BROWNING, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested MARY SMITH, for stealing a dress from ELIZIAH MANNING. Justice DODGE committed the accused in default of $300 bail. ....Officer JAMES IRVING arrested JOHN SALVAN, who is accused of breaking open a trunk, and stealing a gold watch and other property belonging to EMMA RICHARDSON, of No. 250 Tenth-street. Held to answer.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

SHOOTING IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a serious affray occurred at the corner of East Broadway and Market-street. BRYAN REILLY, a member of Engine Company No. 2, was dangerously shot, and Officer WILLIAM L. WALLACE, of the Seventh Precinct, while endeavoring to quell the disturbance and disperse the mob, was brutally beaten, and will probably be unfit for duty for a long time. It is alleged that THOMAS SHIELDS, proprietor of a saloon in the neighborhood of the affray, who was drunk and disorderly at the time, instigated the affray. He was arrested after a desperate struggle, and taken to the station-house. The officers were compelled to use their locusts freely to conquer him. Capt. JAMEISON, of the Seventh Precinct, made a report to Inspector CARPENTER, from which it appears that Officer WALLACE was the first to reach the scene of disturbance, when he was instantly surrounded by a mob, and was compelled to fight his way out, or run the risk of losing his life. During the *mêlée* a pistol was discharged, the ball from which took effect in the right side of REGAN REILLY. The latter was taken to the New-York Hospital for treatment yesterday morning. SHIELDS was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court on a charge of assaulting and beating Officer WALLACE. A commitment was made out for the accused, and while Officer WALLACE was taking SHIELDS to the cell, the latter turned and struck the officer in open court, and afterward kicked him while lying helpless on the floor. The magistrate required SHIELDS to give additional bail in the sum of $500 for the second assault. RICHARD WALTERS, of No. 27 East Broadway, became bondsman for SHIELDS. It being found that REILLY could not live, Coroner COLLIN yesterday went to the Hospital and took his deposition, as follows:

Bryan Reilly, sworn—On Monday morning, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, I was standing at the engine-house in East Broadway, between Market and Catharine streets; I was about to go home, when a party came to me and said there was a friend of mine down the street, under the influence of liquor, and that they could not get him home; somebody suggested that I should go down there and try and get him home; I went down and stayed at the door, before I went in, about five minutes; it was at No. 31 East Broadway; somebody said if I would go in, he would come home with me; I went in, but he would not come home with me for some time; another friend of his was there, and I left and went on the sidewalk, thinking he would go home with this man; he and his friend proceeded on their way home toward Market-street, and I went up to the engine-house; three of us were together; I intended immediately to go to bed; I heard a noise out in the street; I went to the door and saw a crowd; I went over there and got hold of him, and his bar-keeper also, to try to get him home; a policeman came and said he'd be d—d if he would not take him any way; the drunken man butted me in the lip while I was trying to get him home; his bar-keeper told the officer for God's sake to let him alone, as he was crazy; another officer made a remark, "Where is your man? why don't you take him?" this was Officer Price, of the Fourth Precinct; my friend heard the remark Price made, and he ran for him; they got hold of each other, and both fell on the sidewalk; I ran to him and tried to get him away, and I heard one of the officers say, "Shoot him," or "Why don't you shoot?" After my friend got on his feet, his bar-keeper and myself brought him down the street, thinking it was all settled; when just below Botanic Hall, one of the officers, I think it was Officer Wallace, of the Seventh Precinct, came up and shot me in the side; I saw another officer there, beside Price and Wallace; there was no fighting when I was shot; I told the officer not to club or shoot him—that if he wanted to take him to the station-house he could do so; the three officers were there at the time of the shot; I cannot say positively which officer shot me, but, to the best of my belief, it was Officer Wallace; I was standing sideways on the sidewalk, and Wallace was coming toward me; the last I saw of Price he was standing on the corner; I think that there was some feeling against me by Wallace; about two weeks ago he clubbed me when I was standing on the corner for doing nothing; after I was shot I halloed: "My God, I'm shot;" I ran to the engine-house, and called for assistance; they came down-stairs, and brought me to the hospital this morning; Thomas Shields was the name of the friend I was trying to take home.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That BRYAN REILLY came to his wounding by a pistol-shot supposed to be at the hands of Officer WALLACE, of the Seventh Precinct."

The affidavit of this witness differs materially from the accounts rendered by the police; Mr. REILLY lives at No. 8 Monroe-street, and is a Special Deputy Sheriff, detailed for duty at the Court of General Sessions.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ALLEGED RECEIVERS.

Capt. JOURDAN and Officer WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested LOUIS and JACOB BALLENBERG, brothers, doing business at No. 168 Canal-street, on a charge of receiving $1,900 worth of silk and velvet trimmings which had been stolen from No. 546 Pearl-street. GEORGE W. PEARSON, who is said to be one of the burglars, confessed to Capt. JOURDAN that he assisted in removing the goods from the store. PEARSON says that all of the goods were taken to BALLENBERG's store, and the entire lot sold for $180. Justice DOWLING committed the accused for examination. It is supposed that the stolen goods will be recovered.

An Undiscriminating Policeman.

At every meeting of the Police Commissioners for the trial of police cases, complaints are made by parties who have been arrested without cause and even on the most frivolous pretexts. These arrests, are, of course, made by officers who are insufficiently acquainted with their duty, but they are none the less annoying to the parties arrested. A case occurred a few days ago, in which the stupidity of a policeman was sufficiently exemplified. An intoxicated soldier entered CROOK & DUFF's dining-saloon, in Park-row, and becoming very noisy was politely requested by the Superintendent, Mr. NASH, to be quiet. Shortly afterward the man produced some clams from his pocket and taking up a plated ivory-handled table-knife proceeded therewith to extricate the bivalve. Mr. NASH seeing that the man would not listen to reason, took hold of him by the shoulders and put him out on the sidewalk, the man still retaining his hold of the knife. Mr. NASH then grasped his hand and endeavored to take the knife from him, and in so doing the man fell on the sidewalk. A policeman, THOMAS MURRAY, of the Second Precinct, at once came up, declared that the soldier was badly hurt, and that Mr. NASH must accompany him to the station-house. Mr. NASH accordingly went to the station-house and related the whole affair to Sergeant LATTY, who ordered the officer to take the case to court. In this the Sergeant only did his duty, as he had no power to release an arrested person without an order from a Police Magistrate. On the case being brought before Justice DOWLING, he merely inquired whether the man was drunk, and on being assured by Mr. NASH that he was, he at once ordered him to be locked up, and told Mr. NASH that he was at liberty to return to his duties.

Coroner's Inquest.

A MAN KNOCKS HIS WIFE DOWN STAIRS—SHE IS FATALLY INJURED.

Mr. JOHN MCGOWAN, of No. 101 Norfolk-street, has recently suspected his wife ELEANOR of unfaithfulness; his suspicions were directed against JOHN GANNON, a cousin of Mrs. MCGOWAN; on Sunday night he found his wife and her cousin in an improper position, when he ordered GANNON from the house. To hasten GANNON's departure MCGOWAN hurled a spittoon at his head, when an exciting scene followed. While Mrs. MCGOWAN was standing near the head of the stairs her husband accidentally ran against her and knocked her down, when she fell to the landing. She was taken up insensible and died a few hours afterward. MCGOWAN surrendered himself to the Tenth Precinct Police. Yesterday Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body. Dr. ROBINSON testified that in his opinion death was caused by indulgence in liquor and undue excitement, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Mr. MCGOWAN was discharged from custody.

The Clara Clarita.

The steam yacht *Clara Clarita* left the dock at the foot of Fourteenth-street, at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, and passed Throgg's neck at 9:30 o'clock.

Everything promises a fine voyage, and Engineer EVERETT expects to reach Halifax next Thursday. While at Halifax, the machinery will be arranged for underrunning the cable in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the yacht will probably leave that port for Aspey Bay on Saturday morning.

W. O. LEWIS, Esq., well known in this city as the Superintendent of the Sandy Hook line, and a gentleman of great experience with telegraph cables, has gone with Mr. EVERETT in the *Clara Clarita*.

Naval Intelligence.

THE NAVAL SALE AT PORTSMOUTH.

The sale at the Portsmouth Navy-yard realized $98,800 for the five vessels sold. The steamer *Dawn* was not sold. GEORGE A. LEACH, of Portsmouth, purchased the *Arkansas* for $40,000; O. SEABURY, of New-Bedford, Mass., the *Wamsutta* for $14,500; E. SNOW, of Cohassett, Mass., the *Ethan Allen* for $20,000; M. BARTLETT, of Boston, the *Roebuck* for $14,100; and GEORGE BURNHAM, of Portland, Me., the *Henry Janes* for $10,100.

NAVAL APPRENTICE SHIP SABINE.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, Commander L. B. LOWRY, will remain at this port until the close of the week, and will be open to-day, off the Battery, for visitors who are provided with passes. She has come here from New-London, her Summer station, for the purpose of replenishing her stores, and shipping a crew of seamen in the place of those whose terms of service is soon to expire. The *Sabine* has over 300 naval apprentices on board. She has recently sent a large draft on board the *Colorado* and probably will send some to the *Hartford*. The plan of the naval apprentice system is proving a great success, Commander LOWRY is well fitted for the duties devolving upon him and the boys entertain the highest regard for him, and are well pleased with the school and the promise for the future. Already five of the boys, have, after a thorough examination, been admitted to the Naval Academy. In due time others will be sent. To-day (Tuesday) and Friday parents and guardians who have sons and wards on board will be admitted on board after 1 o'clock. The boats will be at the landing on the south side of Pier No. 1 North River. The following circular has just been issued by the commanding officer, which will enable those who desire to gain a brief insight into the qualifications required for admittance of apprentices to the service to know the official points.

CIRCULAR.

U. S. STEAMER SABINE, July 1, 1865.

Boys desiring to enter the navy as apprentices, must be physically sound, well developed, between fourteen and eighteen years of age, be able to read and write fairly, and understand arithmetic as far as long division; must be of good character, and must bring testimonials to that effect from responsible citizens.

When coming to the ship to enlist, the boy must be accompanied by his parent or guardian, who gives his or her written consent to the boy's enlistment to serve till he is twenty-one years of age, and who are required to sign the shipping articles.

The "Apprentices" are systematically instructed, under the direction of the commanding officer, in the various duties pertaining to a "Seaman" on board a man-of-war. Schoolmasters are also attached to the practice ship who teach the boys and assist them in their studies.

"Apprentices" whose terms of service have expired, and have honorable discharges, will always have the preference to the positions of warrant and petty officers in the navy.

The pay of "Apprentices" is $8, $9 and $10 per month. No allotments or allowances from it are allowed to parents, guardians, or others.

R. B. LOWRY,
Lieut. Commander, U. S. N.

AUCTION SALE AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

A large sale of canvass clippings, furniture from ships gone out of commission and of condemned wood, took place yesterday at the Navy-yard. The sale realized a handsome sum, and was under the direction of D. D. T. MARSHALL, Naval Storekeeper.

—Chief-Engineer WM. W. W. WOOD, U. S. N., took formal leave of the office of General-Inspector and Superintendent of Steam Engineering, under Admiral GREGORY, at the close of last week. Mr. WOOD has been attached to this post since the war begun, and has rendered valuable service to his country. He has given to our navy the famous torpedo craft which destroyed the rebel ram *Albemarle*, and which, at such a trifling cost and great rapidity, opened the James River, by clearing it of the obstructions placed there by the rebels and Gen. GRANT. This work was accomplished in a few hours, so that on the 3d of April our fleet was enabled to pass up to Richmond. Mr. WOOD goes to the Naval Academy as the Superintendent of the Naval Engineer Cadet School, which was provided for by an act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, "To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and for other purposes." In leaving this city and his former station, Mr. WOOD will take with him the warmest wishes for success of his numerous friends and admirers.

—On Wednesday week the following vessels will be sold at the Philadelphia Navy-yard: Side-wheel steamers *Bienville, Santiago de Cuba, Alabama, Britannia, Miami*; screw steamers *Montgomery, Fah-Kee, Mary Sanford, Stars and Stripes, Norwich*; tugs *Howqua, Sunflower, Arabia, Larkspur, Whitehead, Potomska, Carnation, Martin, Hoyt*; bark *A. Houghton*; brig *Perry*; Schooners *D. Smith, C. P. Williams, Matthew Vassar*.

—The steam-gunboat *Algonquin*, which has been receiving her machinery at Providence, R. I., arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday, after a quick trip from the former place. The performance of her engines and boilers gave the greatest satisfaction to all on board, and, in spite of all the ill-surmisings, she will prove a complete success, as far as her propulsive power is concerned.

—Lieut.-Commander JAMES S. THORNTON, commanding the gunboat *Iosco*, which arrived here last week, was the executive officer of the *Kearsarge* when she sunk the *Alabama*, off the Coast of France, and held the same position on board the *Hartford* when she led the victorious fleet which captured New-Orleans.

—The property of the Naval Academy at Newport is now being removed on board of the schoolship *Santee*, and in the course of a few weeks the Practice Squadron will leave the waters of Narragansett Bay for Annapolis, where the school will be re-established, after an absence of over four years from that place.

—The flagship *Hartford*, bearing the broad pennant of Rear-Admiral HENRY H. BELL, and commanded by Commander SHUFELDT, will proceed to Ellis' Island in a few days, to receive her ordnance stores, preparatory to sailing for the East Indies.

—Naval Constructor B. F. DELANO has been very ill since the 13th inst., but we are happy to state that he is improving, and expects to be at his post early next week.

—The light-draft monitor *Squando* will sail for Philadelphia about Wednesday. She will be laid up in ordinary.

—Thousands are daily visiting the *Dunderberg*, at her dock, foot of Sixth-street. Visitors will not be allowed on board at present.

—The *Iosco*, Lieutenant-Commander JAMES S. THORNTON, will go to the Navy-yard to-day, and be put out of commission.

—The practice-ship *Savannah* will be put in commission on Saturday.

—Six steamers and one bark will be sold at the Boston Navy-yard on the first day of August.

Abatement of Nuisances.

The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection makes the following report for the week ending July 22:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	106
Complaints for which no cause existed	0
Notices for abatement served	222
Nuisances abated, under notice	294
Sinks and water closets cleaned	257
Loads of night soil removed from the city limits	1,301
Dead horses removed from the city limits	82
Dead cows removed from the city limits	5
Dead goats removed from the city limits	0
Dead hogs removed from the city limits	13
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	348
Number of barrels of offal removed from the city limits	3,800
Unsound beef, pounds	1,087
Unsound fish, pounds	157

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports that 591 deaths occurred in this city during the past week—80 men, 93 women, 233 boys and 185 girls—being a decrease of 69 as compared with the mortality of the previous week, and an increase of 45 as compared with that of the corresponding week of 1864. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	7	Fever, remittent	3
Bleeding	2	Fever, scarlet	3
Bronchitis	7	Fever, typhoid	3
Catarrh	1	Fever, typhus	7
Cholera	4	Heat, effects of	0
Cholera infantum	113	Whooping-cough	16
Cholera morbus	10	Inflammation, bowels	6
Convulsions, infantile	46	Inflammation, brain	15
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Inflammation, lungs	12
Croup	3	Inflammation, stomach	1
Diarrhœa	28	Inflammation, womb	1
Diphtherite	9	Jaundice	1
Dysentery	25	Measles	7
Epilepsy	3	Small-pox	6
Erysipelas	3	Varioloid	1
Fever, bilious	3		
Total			353

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Debility, infantile	17
Abscess of liver	1	Dropsy	4
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	4	Dropsy in the chest	1
Aneurism	1	Dropsy in the head	16
Brain, disease of	9	Heart, disease of	7
Cancer	1	Kidneys, disease of	2
Cancer, breast	1	Liver, disease of	1
Cancer, womb	2	Marasmus, infantile	65
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	Palsy	2
Consumption	67	Rupture	1
Debility, adult	4	Scrofula	1
		Ulceration	1
Total			210

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Delirium tremens	2
Casualties	4	Drowned	2
Casualties, run over	1	Fracture of skull	1
Casualties by shooting	1	Old age	9
Casualties by railroad	2	Premature birth	4
Casualties by being crushed	1	Total	28

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SKIRMISH IN BROADWAY.—On Sunday afternoon a disturbance occurred in Broadway, which, but for the interference of citizens, would undoubtedly have had a serious result. An infantry regiment was moving up Broadway, followed upon the sidewalk by a number of stragglers. The regiment had passed Cortlandt-street, when a party of fifteen or twenty cavalrymen, dismounted, turned the corner of Broadway and mingled with the stragglers. One of the former jostled against one of the infantry, and upon being remonstrated with, assaulted him. Upon this, the assaulted soldier, using his musket as a club, knocked the cavalryman down. His companions immediately drew their sabres for a charge, while the friends of the insulted soldier rallied to his support. The troopers kept off their intended assailants with their swords, but the latter prepared to resort to a long range fight, fixed their bayonets, loaded their muskets and would probably have resorted to extreme measures but for the interference of citizens, who persuaded them to be quiet and not disgrace their uniforms. The officers of returning regiments should prevent their men from straggling in the streets.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION WITH NITROUS OXIDE GAS.—The first important surgical operation with "laughing gas" as an anæsthetic agent, was performed on Saturday last, by Dr. CARNOCHAN, of this city. The operation was the removal of a cancer, with one entire breast, for a lady who was in delicate health. Dr. COLTON administered the gas, and by alternating it with atmospheric air, the lady was kept in a gentle sleep, and entirely insensible to pain. The time occupied by the operation was sixteen minutes, and forty gallons of gas were used. The pulse was full and strong during the entire operation, and there was no more appearance of exhaustion at the close than might have been expected from the loss of blood. It is not improbable that this is the inauguration of the substitution of nitrous oxide gas for chloroform in surgical practice.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—Yesterday afternoon the new steam fire engine "Metropolitan No. 1," designed as a sample of the new style of machines for use in the Paid Fire Department, arrived in the city. As this beautiful engine proceeded down Broadway, drawn by two powerful horses, it attracted great attention from the crowds in the street. Fire Commissioner ENGS was riding on the machine escorting it to its stopping place. The appearance of "Metropolitan No. 1" fully justifies the anticipations entertained by the Commissioners, being handsome in its general outlines and complete in the several appointments. The machine will be thoroughly tried during the week before being assigned to a company for permanent duty. A full description of this engine has already been published in the TIMES.

HO FOR GREEN ERIN!—To-day that mysterious organization known throughout the world, and particularly in the House of Commons as the Fenian Brotherhood, will have a grand pow-wow at Jones' Woods. The bust of Gen. CORCORAN is to be raffled for, an address is to be delivered by Mr. ROBERTS, music and dancing, feasting and fun, are on the programme, and we trust to find a generous emulation of the good order and decorum which characterized the monster gathering of the Germans at the same place last week.

LAW REPORTS.

Mode of Appeal in Confiscation Cases.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

A few weeks since the court set aside a decree of condemnation forfeiting a quantity of railroad stock, the property of Leroy W. Wiley, a rebel.

The government raised the question as to the mode of appeal taken by claimants, claiming that they must elect whether they would proceed by writ of error or regular mode of appeal. To meet this question, the Judge has rendered the following decision:

Le Roy M. Wiley, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; 1,756 *shares of the capital stock of the G. W. Railroad Co., &c., the said Company and L. M. Wiley, claimants.*

NELSON, C. J.—We think the motion to dismiss the appeal or writ of error in the above case should be denied. The act of Congress under which the proceedings are conducted is new, and there may possibly be some doubt as to the proper remedy by way of revision of the decree in the court below. It is not infrequent in such cases, for abundant caution, for the attorney or counsel to avail himself of both a writ of error and appeal. Of course but one record is returned, and that according to the truth of the case. My own opinion is very clear that the appropriate remedy is by appeal. It was adopted in the case of Brown *vs.* the United States, (8 Cranch, 110,) an analogous proceeding. But still, the appellate court of last resort may differ with me, and we shall, therefore, leave the remedies undisturbed. The Clerk will enter the proper rules denying these motions, distinct and separate from the final decree. They are but preliminary to it, and will so appear upon the record. The final decree is a simple reversal of the decree below and dismissal of the libel of information. It is signed and indorsed with the papers.

The Case of the Bark Dahomey.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. *The Bark Dahomey.*—The owners of this vessel, on a charge of fitting out as a slaver, have given notice to the District-Attorney that they move for the appointment of appraisers to appraise the vessel and cargo, with a view of bonding the same.

The motion will be heard this morning.

The Fire Department Controversy.

COURT OF APPEALS—JUNE TERM, 1865.

The People of the State of New-York, Respondents, vs. *James W. Booth et al., impleaded, &c., Appellants.*—This action was brought to restrain the defendants from intermeddling with the property pertaining to the Fire Department of the City of New-York. Heard and decided on the demurrer of the complainants to the answer of the defendants.

OPINION OF THE COURT PER DAVIS, J.

On demurrer to the answer of the defendants for insufficiency, the defendants may attack the complaint on the ground that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The people of the State, in order to maintain an action in their name, must, like other plaintiffs, show an interest in the subject matter of the litigation. Where the property, which is the subject matter of the action, is described in the complaint "as belonging to the City of New-York," such statement does not assert such an interest in the property as will enable the people to maintain such action. Judgment of the court below reversed, and judgment for the appellants on the demurrer.

Action Brought on Policy of Insurance.

COURT OF APPEALS—JUNE TERM, 1865.

Nathaniel Smith and another, Executors of Jonathan Smith, Appellants, vs. *The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, Respondents.*

OPINION BY JUDGE DAVIS.

Where the policy of insurance describes the property insured as being "a two-story frame building, used for winding and coloring yarn, and for the storage of spun yarn," it does not thereby warrant that such building is to continue to be thus used. Such statement in the policy is a warrant as to the use of the premises *in present* only, and is not to be deemed a continuing warranty as to the future use of such building. The insurer wishing to protect himself by a continuing warranty, as to the future use of such building, must do so by language plainly importing such an intent. Where, on account of the character of the use of the property insured, special rates are required to be paid and the policy contains no warranty of continued use, a charge of such use keeping within the same character of risk, calling for the same special rates, will not avoid the policy when the risk is not thereby increased. In such case it is for the jury to find the fact whether the risk has been increased by such change. Evidence on the part of the insured that the risk was thereby greatly decreased, is competent. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 24, 1865.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅞	200	Erie Railway	83¼
40,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	104½	200	do	83⅞
20,000	do	104⅜	2000	do	84
25,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	96⅜	900	do	84⅛
2,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.	99⅜	200	do...2d call	84⅛
	New Issue	97½	500	do	84⅜
5,000	North Car. 6s	78	100	do...s15	84
9,000	Ohio 6s, 86	97½	100	Erie R. Pref	86
5,000	Missouri 6s	72	100	Al. & T. H. R	35
2,000	Conn. State 6s	95	700	Reading R	103½
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer	25	1000	do	103¼
7,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	117	100	do	103⅝
5,500	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d	85	15	do	103½
1,000	H. & St. J. 1st L. G. Bonds	92½	500	do...2d call	103½
			300	do...b30	103⅝
5,000	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	80	500	Mich. S. & N. I. R	64½
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75	100	do	64¾
80	Am. Ex. Bank	113	200	do	64¼
10	Cen. National B'k	103¼	730	Ill. Cen. R	129
35	Fourth Nat. Bank	100½	100	do...s30	128
100	Canton Co	40	50	Chic. & N. W	28
100	Quick. Min. Co	58	100	do	27¾
200	do...2d call	58½	600	Chic. & N. W. Pr	62
100	Mariposa M. Co	12⅞	200	do	62⅜
100	do	13	100	Chic. & R. I. R	107¾
500	At. Mail S. Co	165	200	do	107⅝
100	do	165½	80	Chi., Bur. & Q	110⅜
100	Bruns. Land Co. b10	11⅜	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	94
100	N. Y. Cen	94⅜	100	do...2d call	98⅛
100	Cleve. & Tol	100			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	104¾	600	Reading R	103⅝
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	99⅜	200	do	103¾
2,600	Mo. State 6s	72½	200	do...b10	103⅞
1,000	California 7s	114¼	100	do...s30	103
100	At. Mail S. Co	165½	200	do...s30	102¾
300	Cum. Coal Pr	41½	200	Ill. Cen. R	130
100	N. Y. Cen. R	94⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts	68½
100	Mich. S. & N. I	64¼	50	Chic. & N. W	27⅞
200	do	64	200	do	27¾
300	Erie Railway	83½	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	61¾
100	do...s10	83¾	100	do	61⅝
100	do...s20	85	100	do	61¾
1000	do	83¾	100	Chic. & R. I	107¾
100	do...s30	85	200	do	107¼
800	do	83⅞	400	do	107
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	98	100	do...2d call	106⅞
200	do...s15	98	100	do	106¾
100	do	98¼			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R...c	94⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	68¾
100	do	94⅜	200	do	68⅝
100	Erie Railway...c	85¼	300	do	68⅜
1600	do	85⅛	200	do...s3	68¾
1400	do	85¼	200	Chic. & R. I...b3	107¾
200	do...s10	85	100	do	107¼
1000	do	85⅛	100	Chic. & N. W	27⅜
700	do...b3	85⅛	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr	62¼
100	do...c	85⅛	100	do...b3	62¼
600	do	85⅛	100	do	62⅜
100	Ill. Central R...x-d	131	300	do...c	62¼
300	do...s30	130

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU—THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Otawa (C. W.) *Citizen* says: "The theatrical wardrobe of the late JOHN WILKES BOOTH, recovered about a month ago from the wreck of theschooner *Maria Victoria*, at Bic, last Fall, was disposed of by decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court, by public auction, at Quebec, by Messrs. CASEY & Co., auctioneers at the Champlain Market Hall. Among the wardrobe, which unfortunately had been injured by salt water, there was a splendid collection of theatrical clothes, in fine silk velvets, silks, satin, ermine, crimson clothing, hats, caps, plumes, boots and buskins, shoes, &c. In swords and pistols, there was a case or trunk packed with a large variety of some very beautifully mounted ones among them. The competition, on the whole, was very spirited, and several articles were sold at exceedingly high prices. The amount realized for the wardrobe, in its damaged state, was about $500. The original cost cannot have been less than $1,500."

The Pall Mall *Gazette* of July 10 says: "We learn from a trustworthy source that the Emperor NAPOLEON has entered into negotiations with some of the European Powers for calling a congress, the principal objects of which are to be the settlement of pending European questions, and a general disarmament. Gen. Prince WITTGENSTEIN, who arrived in Paris, a few days ago, from St. Petersburgh, has, we understand, brought with him an autograph letter of the Emperor ALEXANDER, expressing approval of the proposal. Prussia, Italy and Spain have also expressed themselves favorable to the project. We are not aware whether the matter has yet been officially broached to England and Austria; but we believe negotiations on the subject will shortly be commenced with those powers, and that the Emperor expects he will succeed this time in realizing his favorite idea."

By the arrival at this port last night of the steamer *Annie*, from Newbern, we have the following particulars of the loss of the United States transport *Quinnebaug*. She left Morehead City on the 20th inst., for Philadelphia, having on board 350 discharged troops and sixteen horses. Whilst crossing Beaufort Bar, she struck, and immediately went to pieces. Of the above number, thirty-one men of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Lieut. DANAN, of the Ninth Maine, and all the horses, were drowned. The balance were saved by the schooner *Benjamin Adams* and a gunboat, and taken into Beaufort.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that Major MCCONNELL, a sprightly young officer, who at one time officiated as Provost-Marshal in that city, has eloped with and married a daughter of Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania. The *Republican* says that the Major, while in St. Louis, was decidedly a ladies' man, and just the boy to carry off a boarding-school girl from a rich old Governor.

Some Georgia papers are trying to make a sensation by predicting a St. Domingo massacre by the negroes. It would seem that some sense of the wild justice of retaliation must haunt their imaginations. Where the negroes are decently treated no one suspects massacre; but where those who have toiled a life-time for nothing are now refused the privilege of laboring for their own bread, what may not the guilty expect?

Ten thousand freedmen and their families are farming for themselves in the neighborhood of Vicksburgh, with excellent results, doing much better than those who worked by the month for wages. The government is furnishing them seed and other articles on credit, to be paid from the proceeds of the crops. This system is considered the most suitable for the freedmen, as it teaches them to rely on their own exertions.

The Richmond *Bulletin* announces with sincere pleasure that the republication of the Richmond *Whig* was to be resumed on Monday. The editorial control of the paper will rest with Mr. ROBERT RIDGEWAY, and the managing proprietors of the paper are Messrs. WYATT M. ELLIOTT and J. C. SHIELDS, who are gentlemen of great and deserved popularity.

At the present moment it may be interesting to know that, according to the last revised register, the number of electors in England and Wales in counties and boroughs is 1,027,017. The parliamentary electors in boroughs number 191,229. In Scotland the number in counties is 19,108, and cities, burghs and towns 52,628. In Ireland there are 173,172 electors in counties, and 30,673 in cities and boroughs.

Col. W. HEMPHILL JONES, of the Treasury Department, and long in the public service, is at the Astor House, with his family. Col. JONES was sent to New-Orleans as a special agent of the Treasury Department, in February, 1861, and it was to him that Gen. DIX, sent the well known dispatch: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

The Tennessee canvass goes on with spirit, but the rebels manifest a great deal of smothered malice. HORACE MAYNARD made a strong loyal speech, giving the people a picture of their recent sins. The Mayor and Justice of the Peace of Columbia, Tenn., have been suspended for persecuting negroes.

The only rebel officers held as prisoners now at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, are ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and JOHN H. REAGAN—the Vice-President and Paymaster-General of the late rebellious States. Gens. KERSHAW, MARMADUKE and many other lesser officers have taken the oath of allegiance, and were yesterday released.

The Little Rock *Journal* holds out strong inducements to emigrate to Northwestern Arkansas, and dilates, with great enthusiasm, upon its soil and timber, its mines of lead, iron, silver, saltpetre and coal, to say nothing of the unvaluable salubrity of its climate and the purity of its water.

The *Ocean Queen*, from Panama July 16, arrived at this port last evening. She brings $299,629 in specie. The news from South America shows a very troubled state of affairs in that part of the world.

Over ten millions were subscribed yesterday to the national loan, leaving only about five millions to be taken up.

The steamship *City of London* reached this port last evening. Her news is, for the most part, anticipated.

Mr. DANIEL L. NORTHUP has been appointed Commissioner of the Nassau (Brooklyn) Water Works for a term of eight years.

The theatrical wardrobe of J. WILKES BOOTH, the assassin, which was picked up from the wreck of the schooner *Marie Victoria*, has been sold by auction in Canada. Though most of the articles were greatly damaged by salt water, they realized high prices. A dressing-case, nearly in pieces, brought $15, and spoiled costumes were knocked down at $25 each.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT is expected in this city this morning, on his way up the Hudson River.

LOCAL NEWS.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York and Seventeenth Connecticut Regiments arrived yesterday, the first from City Point, via Baltimore, and the other from Hilton Head. The New-York boys took dinner at the State Agency, and left during the afternoon for Troy by the *John Brooks*. The Connecticut regiment departed for Hartford. The One Hundred and Forty-third New-York and the Fifth New-York Artillery left yesterday for Hart's Island, to be paid off. Gen. HOOKER received the compliment of a salute and hearty greeting at the hands of the One Hundred and Forty-third, making a few complimentary remarks in return.

Five hundred and ninety-one deaths occurred in this city during the past week—80 men, 93 women, 233 boys and 185 girls—a decrease of 69 as compared with the report of the previous week, and an increase of 45 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 67; infantile marasmus, 65; bronchitis, 7; cholera, 4; cholera morbus, 10; cholera infantum, 113; diarrhœa, 28; dysentery, 25; typus fever, 10; small pox, 7.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, authorized the Comptroller to issue additional County Court-house Stock to the amount of $261,600. A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the expenditures of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners are city and not county charges, and that the ordinance making appropriations for the Fire Department must be passed by the Common Council.

The price of Gold was steady, yesterday, at 142¼@143¼ ₰ cent. Money steady. The Stock Exchange higher in Governments and for the Railways. Exchange quiet for Wednesday's Cunarder.

Produce and merchandise were in more demand yesterday. Breadstuffs were generally firmer, as were also Lard and Cut Meats. New Mess Pork, Cotton and Petroleum were lower. Freights rather dull.

At the Live Stock Markets yesterday the receipts of beef cattle were fair, the demand good, and prices ranged about as reported last week, namely: 15c.@17c. ₰ lb., dressed weight, for good to prime steers, and 12c.@14c. for poor to common. Sheep are abundant, and cheaper, prices being 5½c.@6¼c. for common to good. The prices of other animals are unchanged.

England and France—Their Joint Action in American Affairs.

The concert of action between the government of England and the government of France, as to the policy to be pursued toward the North and South during the war, continued until the close of the rebellion. The latest official publications we have upon the subject are certain dispatches that passed between Earl RUSSELL and the British representatives at the French Court, in May and June last. Earl RUSSELL, under date of May 30, says to Earl COWLEY: "Your Excellency will have been enabled by my telegram of this morning to prepare M. DROUYN DE LHUYS for the communication of the views of Her Majesty's government as to the course which, in the present posture of affairs in the United States, *may properly be adopted by the governments of England and France.*" Further on, in the same dispatch, he says: "The government of the Emperor will probably view the matter in the same light; and, under this impression, Her Majesty's government desire your Excellency to propose that *the two governments should agree at once to adopt the following measures*," &c.

There have from time to time, during the progress of the rebellion, been differences of opinion between the English and the French governments as to the special line of policy they should adopt, in certain aspects of our affairs; and earnest discussions upon important points have taken place between them; but amid them all has appeared the fixed purpose of both Powers to make their action on all fundamental points the same.

In but one other instance, and that under very different circumstances, and for a much shorter length of time, have these two governments ever maintained such relations with each other. It was during the war in the Crimea against Russia; but those who have read in KINGLAKE's book the veracious history of that anomalous military alliance need not to be informed as to the means and agencies by which it was brought about, maintained and dissolved. Cotemporary with the commencement of their joint action in our case, was the adoption of a joint policy in the case of Mexico; but a few months brought the latter to a close by the withdrawal (at Soledad) of England from the tripartite alliance, and France was left to deal with Mexico according to her own option.

The diplomatic alliance of the two governments regarding America was supposed to add vastly to the moral force of the course pursued by each, and give it the greatest possible backing of material strength. Had their policies been irreconcilably different, and that of one or the other antagonistic to us, there would have been danger to the peace of the hostile government. But when two of the first-class Powers of the world agreed, as it were, to sit in council, to discuss our affairs with judicial calmness, to arrive at the same decisions, and to enforce these decisions with all their influence, authority and might, their action became so weighty and imposing as to make its contravention a matter of serious thought.

It is undoubtedly now the great aim of the statesmanship of both England and France to strengthen the friendly relations of the two countries, to maintain the *entente cordiale* between the two governments, and to obtain conformity of policy and action, as far as possible, in their relations with other Powers, especially with the United States and Russia. Such invaluable results to each have followed the alliance thus far that its continuance does not depend upon the continuance in power of the two men who have done so much to bring it about—NAPOLEON the Third and Lord PALMERSTON. Its importance is appreciated now, not only by the statesmen, but by the people of both countries. It has broader ground at this time to rest on than ever, grows stronger with every year of its existence, and has in itself the elements of long endurance.

It was unofficially announced in the European papers, some three months ago, or immediately after the close of the late rebellion, when it was supposed in Europe that we would have to find some new war for our unemployed soldiers—when it was believed that our troops would rush into Mexico or Canada, or both at once—that the French Government had proposed to the English a joint and definite policy to be pursued by both in such event—that the Emperor, on his part, would consider it his duty to repel an attack by us on Canada, while he would expect the English to aid him in case he had difficulties with us about Mexico. Along with this statement came the additional one that the British Government had very peremptorily refused to enter into the arrangement. We do not doubt that both of the statements are essentially true. The fact that such a proposition was made, shows the wide scope of the alliance, and the fact of its refusal shows that the alliance has its limitations.

Mr. McCulloch and His Gold Surplus.

The *Journal of Commerce*, whose editors promised their loyal business readers most humbly and faithfully, the morning after the last Presidential election, to quit politics and confine themselves to their appropriate class journalism, thus writes of the Secretary of the Treasury:

"If the statements made in the administration papers are true, the Treasury Department has become a grand shaving-shop, and the chief of the bureau is head speculator. There have been rumors for several days that the Secretary of the Treasury was about to throw some of his accumulated gold upon the market, with a view of 'regulating' the price *for the benefit of the little group of his speculative friends.* We alluded to this some days ago, and expressed the hope the Secretary would not commit himself to a policy so degrading to himself and injurious to the country. *It is now openly stated that* THIS *has been done*, and current reports add that an arrangement has been made to supply a broker so that the upward turn in gold may be limited to 143. The Assistant Treasurer of this port is absent from town, and his subordinates decline to give any information as to the amount the government is disposed to sell, or the terms upon which the sale is conducted. Our readers know that we have uniformly opposed the policy of selling off the gold held by either the banks or the Sub-Treasury; and have considered the payment of interest in advance at the arbitrary will of the Secretary as wrong in principle, and not serving even a temporary purpose of usefulness."

Now, having a few days since set right a mistake in *figures* of our own about Custom-house matters, at the instance of the *Journal*—and with a graceful acknowledgment of the correction—we might reasonably prefer a request that the writer should, in turn, and for his own sake, set right what he would have his readers believe to be *facts* in regard to the more important affairs of the Secretary of the Treasury. We shall not do so, however, in any very great confidence that the writer for that paper means to correct even the least of its misstatements or "deductions" about aught that concerns the Public Credit, or the integrity of its administrators. Nevertheless, we are prepared to point out in the foregoing paragraph no less than half a dozen deliberate blunders—indulged without qualification, and put forth, to all appearance, in malignant partisan passion.

1. No statement has been made by any administration press in regard to the plenary authority of the Secretary to control his Gold-Interest surplus, except under the laws of Congress, quoted at the time.

2. No rumor has been current that he would sell Gold "for the benefit of the little group of his speculative friends."

3. No such "group" has any other existence than in the suspicious imagination of the *Journal* writer.

4. No statement has been openly made except by the writer himself that "THIS"—the sale of Gold for the benefit of such a "group"—"*has been done.*"

5. No policy connected with the subject can be "degrading" personally to Mr. MCCULLOCH, which he pursues, under the authority of Congress, from his highest sense of public duty.

6. No injury can be charged to result to the country from the exercise of such authority without at least dividing the blame between the law itself and its administrator.

But it further appears from the *Journal's* complaint, that the writer has failed to confirm his graceless misstatement that Mr. MCCULLOCH, as "head speculator," is selling gold "for the benefit of the small group of his speculative friends" at the Sub-Treasury Office, in this city. Mr. VAN DYCK he says, is out of town and his "subordinates" won't tell him what *is* going on. We are quite sure they have told no one else, if indeed any other person connected with the public press, has had the brass to make the inquiry. We should doubt whether Mr. VAN DYCK, or even Mr. MCCULLOCH, himself, is master of his business if he should proclaim from the housetops, or through the *Journal* columns, how or when, or at what rates or to what extent this delicate responsibility is about to be exercised.

We make no challenge of the mere opinion of the *Journal* critic as to whether the banks or the Sub-Treasury should ever sell gold at all or not. It might suit his peculiar view of the gold question to have the Treasury Office absorb a sufficient sum through the Custom-house to put the price to 200 per cent. again, just as it suited his partisan purpose last year to insinuate that the Secretary of the Treasury would have no surplus to spare. It is doubtless equally consistent with this line of argument that the anticipation of gold interest is pronounced "arbitrary," and the turning of a portion of the gold surplus into currency to meet the currency interest, is held to be bad economy, and a gross interference with the freedom of supply and demand in the Gold Room. But on all these points, we submit that the Secretary might be suffered to differ from his critic, without having his motives grossly assailed or his integrity shamefully impeached.

GREENHORN.—This rather slangy appellation must be used (and we mean no disrespect) to designate our friend of the Providence *Post*. After quoting some facts about the demoniac character of the rowdyism that occasionally breaks out here, the editor says:

"With the enormous municipal expenditure of New-York City, we think this sort of thing might be stopped."

Why, bless your gooseberry eyes, Mr. *Post*, "that's not the little game." Don't you know that these very rowdies are the makers of our law-makers; that not a few, but a large majority of the men who sit in our official high places, are indebted for their seats to these heaven-daring villains? Do you expect a fellow nominated entirely and elected mainly by ruffians, to "go back on the boys?" If you do, your knowledge of New-York life must be very small indeed. Don't you remember when scores of these rowdies were policemen? Some of them are in State Prison, some are dead, and a great many are rowdies still. Don't you remember when a pompous Justice of the Peace held court in an omnibus, one morning, while riding down town, and discharged from the officers having them in custody a gang of scamps (all his friends,) who had been breaking heads and windows all night. Come and live with us awhile, Mr. *Post*, and we venture to predict that you will find Rhode Island large enough for any future aspirations that you may entertain. What! Officials chosen by ruffians put down ruffianism! *Mr. Post*, you don't know us; we are very bad, no doubt, but we are not ungrateful. A vote given or hoped for is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," and our office-holders and office-seekers are too smart to alienate even the suffrage that reeks of the Five Points and the penitentiary.

The Era of Political Bugbears Past and Gone.

One great lesson taught by all wars or national struggles, is the relation between the true and the false, the real and the unreal, in human progress or advancement. The contest now happily closed, was one of the great educators of the nation. It brought with it a recognition of many truths heretofore unlearned or disregarded. It sets before us as a people the faithful reflex of what we are, and left us to draw the conclusion as to what we may become.

In the first place it developed the great truth that this is a nation, possessing within itself all the vitality, unity and power which are associated with the idea of a nationality. The great machinery of government, a revenue, an army, is now consolidated and approaching perfection. The people before the war were the source of power, they have their power now organized and made effective. The American flag means more than ever before. The whole world recognizes the fact that we are to be respected, and that to preserve that respect at home and abroad we shall be one and indivisible.

In the second place the war shows us, or ought to have shown us already, how to deal with various political conflicts which might be considered injurious, if not dangerous to our stability as *a union of States*. The great disturbing questions of the last quarter of a century have been until now discussed without regard to the loyalty to the nation which ought to form the chief consideration in all political discussion. The idea of loyalty, indeed, was hardly realized at all. It was thought that the terms "loyal" and "republican" were anomalous. The people in whose name all public acts are done, had not sufficiently remembered that obedience to the ruling power is as much the basis of security where that power is set up by electoral votes, as where the reins of government are held by hereditary monarchs. Now, however, this is greatly changed. We shall have discussions, sharp and eager discussions, upon all manner of topics as we have had before. But they will, if we are true to ourselves, rest upon their own merits, and be confined to their own limits. The question of secession is settled for ever, and whatever political crises arise hereafter, the right of any party to dream of disintegration will be ignored and put out of sight. The meaning of the word treason will be fully understood, and the republic will be defended from those who, under whatever name, cover with party cries their designs against her life.

It is time to recognize these truths and that croakers be silent. The days of forebodings as to our future are over. No more need the faint of heart, who would have compromised away their only hopes of safety, turn pale with every breath of rumor or every suggestion of disaster. And yet there are those who, forgetful of our sacrifices, and the struggle which has united us as one brotherhood, see trouble afar off in almost every quarter of the political horizon. Now it is reconstruction; now negro suffrage; now some fancied designs of religious organizations. A Boston clergyman writes in an English religious paper:

"There are two or three questions of great public anxiety ahead of us. The reconstruction of the South with negro citizenship comes first; and already a vague anxiety is felt as to the designs of the Roman Catholic Church, with apprehension of a dangerous party struggle in that line; and again, there is apparently an effort in some quarters to make a political power of Orthodox Evangelicism. I assure you, as far as I know, there is not the smallest surmise of foreign troubles and complications—we have abundantly enough to do at home."

Of course we have enough to do at home. But what matter—the home itself is safe. And there is wisdom and firmness and faith enough among our people to keep it safe. Where the love of country is strong—and with us it is intense—there exist no internal difficulties which can retard the country's career. And those matters which Time, the restorer, does not settle to our liking, or with sufficient speed, we have no less the power than the will to see adjusted. Out of the war for the republic grows a purer, loftier faith in the republic; and the era of political bugbears is well nigh at an end.

A Spiteful Thrust at the Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Board of Supervisors, at their meeting last week, directed the Comptroller to prepare an ordinance making the necessary appropriations for the Metropolitan Fire Department. At the meeting of the board yesterday, a communication was received from the Comptroller stating that, according to the provisions of the law, the expenditures of the Metropolitan Fire Department are city and not county charges, and that, consequently, the appropriations must be made by the Common Council. As one of the boards of the Common Council has adjourned to September, and as it is well known that a large majority of the members are opposed to a Paid Fire Department, it will probably be some months before the Fire Commissioners obtain the appropriations necessary for carrying on the operations of the department.

The public will not fail to observe with what artful design the rusty old political humbugs who have for so many years made the Fire Department their electioneering tool, are trying to reverse the decision of the Court of Appeals and break down the new law. It is not too much to say that these conspirators would fiddle NERO out of history if some great conflagration would only break out, (or be purposely kindled,) one great enough to resist all the efforts of our present force, and give them (the political knaves) a chance to endeavor to show that a paid Fire Department will not serve the public need. To prepare the way for such a conflagration, they mean to discourage the firemen by withholding their wages, and by every official and unofficial insult that can be invented. We do not undertake to say whether the Common Council or the Supervisors are the immediate *paying* power in this instance; but we know, and so does every well-informed man know, that the Supervisors are the *money-raising* body—that the Common Council cannot tax the people a dollar without the sanction of the Supervisors, and the subsequent indorsement of the Legislature. All this pretended delicacy about power is a malicious evasion of duty; if the conspirators *wanted* to pay the firemen, there is not one of them whose "conscience" would give the ghost of a twinge. Suppose an extra hundred thousand dollars were wanted for the new court-house, or a similar sum for Harlem bridge, or another for the corporation morning journal, (two copies for each office-holder and twenty for the public,) who believes there would be any conscientious scruples? The trouble is the same as that with the establishment of the Metropolitan Police. The wretched old rascals who had so long used the power of appointment to office for their personal benefit—who bought and sold watchmen as openly as ever Gov. AIKEN did his niggers, and who had no more regard for the safety of the lives and property of the people than they had for the crown jewels of Timbuctoo—have again determined to resist the law and the will of the people. Conscience! Soruples about power! Pah! It is nothing of the kind; it is self interest, partisan knavery, the sordid spirit of Judas, who has both eyes on the people's thirty pieces of silver—that will never let go the reins of power while money and trickery, (ay, and even force,) can give a longer lease. It is the loss of force that troubles them. The grand power of shoulder-hitting, head-breaking and ballot-box stuffing at primary elections is fading away. There is where the shoe pinches, and hence the howl. But all will come out right; they gnaw the file; they are nearly all good State Rights men, and as the State of New-York has asserted its will they ought, for the sake of consistency if for nothing else, to accept and obey the fiat. If they do not, let them abide the result—the people *will* rule at last.

Hackmen and their Charges.

In reply to an article which appeared in the TIMES a few days ago, the *Transcript* says:

"The 'cab enterprise, on honest principles,' so much desired by the TIMES, is already started. A Frenchman, LOUIS J. DESCOMBS, having a stand for his vehicles in front of the Maison Dorée, on Fourteenth-street, near Broadway, runs a coupé to any part of the city below Forty-second-street for fifty cents a passenger. The vehicle accommodates two persons. It is genteel in appearance, and is drawn by one horse. He has four such conveyances in use, using three horses during each day to each, and is kept so busy that each earns from $10 to $12 per day. He started only two months ago, but is succeeding so well that more of the vehicles are to be brought into use in a short time."

This is all very well, and we are glad that the enterprise has been started, but at present Mr. DESCOMBS' cabs are so few in number that, as we know by practical experience, they can seldom be obtained when wanted. If Mr. DESCOMBS is making money by his operations, it is to be hoped that he will enlarge the sphere of his usefulness, and let us have some of his cabs down town as well as in Union-square.

Hackmen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am happy to see that your protest against the overcharges of hackmen has brought out an answer from an official source. Comparatively few people know what the fares should be, and Capt. BRACKETT's communication in this morning's issue is welcome. I think, however, that he is mistaken in saying that the rates of fare are shown inside the hacks, for I have never seen any yet, and until I read this morning's TIMES, I was ignorant that there was any law about it at all. I have asked about this of many persons, and have never found anybody yet who knew anything about it. Will the TIMES finish the legal rates of fare commenced by Capt. BRACKETT, and tell us what the fare is for over two miles, &c.? It will be a benefit to the entire community. C.

[The rule for hackmen is to have the tariff card displayed inside the coach. And we believe Capt. BRACKETT does his very best to have this rule obeyed. But practically, we fear, the rule is disregarded.—ED. TIMES.]

The Public Debt.

"We shall have at the close of the month a statement from the Treasury of the amount of the public debt. It will not vary much from the statement of the 1st of June, except so far as it may have been increased by the issue of certificates of indebtedness, and by the last series of the seven-thirty loan. The amount of the debt on the 1st of August may, perhaps, be twenty-eight hundred millions, or a little more. The authority for borrowing money on long loans will be exhausted with the last series of seven-thirties. There remains of this loan to-day, untaken, forty millions or less. At the close of the loan it is probable that the whole remainder will be taken up in large sums, as heretofore. There will be no new loan till Congress shall authorize one, and, meanwhile, it is supposed that the Treasury can meet all demands upon it by the current revenue, and without calling too rapidly upon the national banks for the public deposits. Some have apprehended, from this source, great stringency in the money market, *which would have the evil effect of raising prices of living*—prices which are now almost intolerable, and apparently unreasonable."—*National Intelligencer.*

The doctrine that "great stringency in the money market would have the evil effect of raising the prices of living," is a novel one in political economy. So far, the theory has been that with plenty of money come speculation and high prices; while a stringency invariably leads to hasty sales and reduced prices. But as people grow older they learn, or at least have opportunities of learning.

THE ENGLISH LIBERAL GAINS AND LOSSES IN THE GENERAL ELECTION.—The news by the steamer *Peruvian*, published in yesterday's TIMES, showed that half or nearly half the elections are already over. Thus far the Whigs, under Lord PALMERSTON, have apparently gained nothing. The Tories have lost six seats, but these cannot be counted as absolute Whig gains. JOHN STUART MILL, for example, can hardly be regarded as a Ministerial accession. And it is doubtful even whether THOMAS HUGHES ("Tom Brown") can be ranked in the Ministerial lists. The governing party, moreover, (they are called Liberals by courtesy,) have had some of their underlings rejected, and most righteously, we believe. Among others of the small official tribe rejected, we note the name of Lord BURY, Treasurer of the Queen's Household—a young man, known here as an official in the neighboring provinces, and son-in-law of the late Sir ALLAN MCNAB, of rebellion notoriety. One of the PAGETS, too—whether CLARENCE or ALFRED, it is not stated—figures among the rejected. CLARENCE is Secretary of the Admiralty, and a good-tempered placeman. ALFRED is an officer of the Queen's household, and is chiefly known by having made one laughable speech, in connection with the arrival of the Princess ALEXANDRA in England, and of having broken down in attempting to make a second. Col. WHITE, who is likewise one of the rejected Whig officials, was member for Kidderminster. And as for Mr. FREDERICK PEEL, he is an Under Secretary, and the son of his father. No one ever supposed he was fit to be anything but a Whig placeman, and it seems the electors of the burgh of Bury think he is not even fit for that. They have, therefore, cast him out.

It may be presumed that the *safe* constituencies were first tested by the Ministerialists—the whole election sometimes extending over five or six weeks. It is a small gain, therefore, for the ruling party, even if they can count upon *six seats* out of the first three hundred. The Opposition party invariably turns up best at the heel of the hunt. And we should not wonder if in this instance Lord DERBY shows a considerable gain, before the race is over.

But PERRY's friends, not content to leave him there, and let his future conduct speak for itself, tell us that "at the time the speech was delivered he was unaware of his nomination to the office of Governor. He spoke, therefore, with the freedom of a private citizen; and in that light his speech must be viewed." This seems to imply that, having thought and said one thing while a private citizen, he will think and say something very different, now that he has been made a public citizen. This would be, indeed, to make himself public, in the worst sense. We advise Gov. PERRY to kick the officious friends out of doors who are trying to plaster him with very dirty mud, in their compliments and excuses.—*Evening Paper.*

Gov. PERRY himself offers the explanation of his Greenville speech, which we paraphrased in these columns yesterday. He desires his friends, North and South, to understand that he spoke at Greenville with the license of a citizen holding no official position. We gave him the benefit of that explanation; and for doing this simply, and nothing more, this foul-mouthed evening writer asks Gov. PERRY to kick us. Radicalism is always, and under all circumstances, the same miserable thing. It knows nothing of the amenities of social or political life. Any one but an intemperate zealot would see the great difference between the off-hand speech of a private citizen and the deliberate address of a high State official. We don't expect any sectionalist to see such a difference, least of all do we expect the evening paper from which we quote to see it.

THE HOLY SEE AND SECULAR GOVERNMENTS.—There appears to be a remarkable disagreement between the Holy See and the secular governments both in the Eastern and Western hemispheres. Spain, whose sovereign enjoys the distinction of a Most Catholic monarch, has proceeded to recognize the Kingdom of Italy at the very crisis of the negotiations between VICTOR EMANUEL and the Vatican on the subject of temporal supremacy. And, as if this were not aggravating enough to the Head of the Church, MAXIMILIAN's Envoy at the Court of Rome has so misconducted himself that his mission is to be closed. Along with this comes the alarming rumor that Prince MAXIMILIAN himself is to be excommunicated. This is a beautiful condition of things, and shows how far our modern systems of government, liberal and illiberal, have departed and are daily departing from the Roman apostolic standard.

LAST CALL!—No less than ten million two hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred dollars of the great popular loan were subscribed for yesterday. The amount yet to be issued is only about five millions, and will probably be taken to-day.

Col. Martin Burke.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Did Col. MARTIN BURKE testify to the confession of ROBERT C. KENNEDY before the military commission at Washington in person, or by letter?

A READER.

[Col. BURKE went to Washington, testified to the genuineness of the confession before the commission, and, in addition, put on file the original document. He was also in Washington at the reception of his commission as Brigadier-General.—ED. TIMES.]

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—That quaint old specimen of dramatic artifice called the "Soldier's Daughter," was played here last night for the purpose of introducing Mr. SEDLEY SMITH to the audience. The gentleman is a favorite with our Boston friends, and enjoys the metropolitan distinction of being the father of one of our most charming comediennes—Mrs SEDLEY BROWN. In the stormy part of *Governor Heartall*, Mr. SMITH appeared only to moderate advantage, but with sufficient emphasis and discretion to demonstrate the value of his addition to the company. Such characters, in truth, are no longer attractive on the stage, and in real life they never existed. "You lie, you scoundrel," is a vigorous form of speech, reminding one of the editorial columns of a cotemporary, but its too frequent repetition is aggravating. There is hardly anything else to fall back upon. The inevitable nephew was played carefully but somewhat tamely by Mr. G. D. CHAPLIN, and the wearisome poor gentleman, ("the dear friend of my dead brother," guggle, guggle, *et seq.*,) with the thin breeches and thick skull, who, it is plain to everyone, could be more easily touched with a kick than an idea, this vaporous creature was personated by Mr. HAMBLIN—a gentleman who is struggling bravely and conscientiously with the difficulties of his profession. Miss KATE REIGNOLDS was a good *Widow Cheerly*. She is, indeed, excellent in all that she undertakes, but shines particularly in comedy; even in this sort of comedy, with its intense verbosity and artificial plumping of silly sentences. Miss REIGNOLDS' archness is sometimes a little overwhelming, but as a rule she is discreet and charming. To-night she appears in the "Youthful Days of Richelieu," in which she was quite successful last week.

A Palpable Swindle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow us to call your attention to a very contemptuous abuse of the public patience—nay, we think you will admit, a very palpable swindle.

We, in company with another gentleman, (and how many more we know not,) got into one of the University-place cars, (with no sign, inside or out, of Broome-street on it,) and had only rode a few squares after paying our fare, (we were going down town in haste,) when the car turned up Broome-street. Of course we all three got out, and had to wait for the next car going down to the Barclay-street terminus. We were obliged to pay a second fare, and to lose the time, whatever the consequence might be to our business. On inquiring of the conductors of both cars, who were both civil and respectful, they informed us that the miserable swindle was a common subject of complaint, and was extremely mortifying to them. To us they seemed fully to believe it a designed swindle. What ought to be done in the premises?

Very respectfully,
EDWARD H. DIXON,
JOHN OLIVER.

Personal.

Hon. A. T. GALT, Minister of Finance, and Hon. J. HOWLAND, Postmaster-General of Canada, arrived at the Astor House yesterday, en route for Washington, where it is understood they proceed to communicate with the British Minister with reference to the reopening of the Reciprocity Treaty negotiations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 23.

THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

The Navy Department has directed the reduction of the Mississippi Squadron to five vessels, including those at Mound City, and Admiral LEE has given directions for carrying the order into effect. The ordnance material of the squadron will be collected at the new naval ordnance depot at Jefferson Barracks. A large number of enlisted men will at once be discharged from the squadron. The Admiral returns them his thanks and bids them farewell in handsome terms. Admiral BADFORD has sailed from Hampton Roads to take command of the Atlantic Squadron, with orders to reduce it to ten vessels. The *Malvern* is his flagship.

TRIAL OF WIRTZ.

The trial of Capt. HENRY WIRTZ, late rebel commander of the Andersonville prison, which was set for to-mor. row before a military commission, has been indefinitely postponed, and the Secretary of War has his case under advisement. It is not improbable that if tried at all, WIRTZ will have a hearing before a different tribunal from that which was first contemplated. The charge preferred against him, and for which it was intended to put him upon trial to-morrow, is violating the customs of war, the specification being that he refused the prisoners under his charge sufficient food, fed them on spoiled and putrid meat, compelled them to drink water into which had been thrown the slops from camp and outhouses, chaining prisoners together, and other inhuman practices, from which they died.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD TELEGRAPH.

The United States Pacific Railroad Company have placed twelve hundred miles of their new line of telegraph to California under contract, to be built before the end of the present season. The wire for the line has been purchased, and the poles for the interior portion of it will be cut this Fall. The whole line, from Chicago to San Francisco, will be completed and in operation in one year.

SUCCESSOR TO JUDGE CATRON.

Hon. J. MEIGS, of Tennessee, is named to-day as the probable successor of Judge CATRON, on the United States Supreme Bench. The President tendered the position to Mr. MEIGS, but the latter has, thus far, intimated that he does not desire the office.

BALTIMORE OFFICES.

The contest for the Baltimore appointments grows warmer as it progresses. Three delegations from Maryland beset the President to-day and importuned him to appoint their several candidates. One of these delegations, seventy-six in number, urges the President to confirm the appointment of Mr. WEBSTER as Collector, for which a commission was made out last week.

TRIAL OF LEE AND OTHERS TO BE SUSPENDED.

The next term of the United States Circuit Court, to be holden at Norfolk, meets in October, when the treason indictments against Gen. LEE and other noted rebels will be called up. It is understood here, however, that these cases will not be prosecuted, but the President will direct *nolle prosequies* to be entered, and dispose of each defendant as he proposes to dispose of other leading rebels who have been active participants in the war, namely, by putting them on long probation, and then, as a condition precedent to pardon, imposing such penalties and restrictions as may be justified by the circumstances.

PARDONS.

Among the persons pardoned by the President to-day, was Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina and DUFF GREEN. The South Carolina delegation has gone home. Gov. PERRY leaves here to-morrow direct for his State, to assume his official duties as Governor.

THE SURRATT SPIRITUAL ADVICE.

It is announced by the few friends of Father WALTER that he has prepared for publication a paper intended to refute the statements contained in Gen. HARDIE'S communication of the 20th inst. Father WALTER was known throughout the war as one of the most uncompromising, malicious rebels in this community, and, from what his acquaintances say of him, his animosity toward the government has increased rather than diminished, in virulence. It is from the rebel standpoint that he views the acts of Mrs. SURRATT, and determines her innocence. The Archbishop of Baltimore has requested Father WALTER to desist from further discussion upon the subject of Mrs. SURRATT'S guilt or innocence. The refutation paper may, therefore, never appear in print.

PROMOTED AND RESIGNED.

Col. GEO. E. SPENCER, of the Fifteenth Alabama Infantry, ona of the bravest soldiers of the war, resigned his commission in April last. It was not until last Saturday the resignation was accepted, when the Colonel was also promoted to a Brigadiership, the commission to date from April.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The Secretary of War has breveted the following-named officers of the Pay Department for faithful and meritorious services during the war, viz:

Regular Army.—To be Colonels—Lieut. Col. Hiram Leonard, Deputy Paymaster-General; Lieut.-Col. N. W. Brown, Deputy Paymaster-General.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors Cary H. Fry, F. E. Hunt, Samuel Woods, Thomas M. Winston, Robert A. Kinzie, G. L. Febiger, Daniel McClure, David Faggart, A. D. Stewart, H. C. Pratt, Chas. T. Larned, E. Wright, J. A. Whitall, J. B. M. Potter.

Additional Paymasters to be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Majors Wm. B. Rochester, H. A. Hutchins, David Taylor, D. L. Eaton, E. H. Brooke, Wm. A. Rucker, W. P. Gould, A. D. Robinson, J. W. Nichols, S. M. Reynolds, Dwight Bannister, Frank M. Etting, E. D. Judd, A. V. Elliott, H. B. Reese, Russell Ewett, Wm. Smith, J. H. Kinzie, Wm. M. Wiley, Thomas B. Oakley, M. F. Webb, Nicholas Vedder, N. C. Sawyer, Robt. P. Dodge, J. A. Lawyer, Wm. H. Jameson, C. P. E. Johnson, Amos Binney, Wm. Allen. J. H. Phinney, D. H. McPhail, R. G. Usher, T. H. Stanton, James B. Sheridan, Wm. Tillman, H. P. Walcott, V. C. Hanna, A. W. Hendricks, Thos. J. Wilson.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 24.

FIRST WITHDRAWAL OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

It is understood that the Brazilian Government withdrew its concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents on the 31st of May last.

MARYLAND APPOINTMENTS.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, in company with a large delegation from Baltimore, had another interview with the President to-day, with reference to the Maryland Federal appointments. It will be remembered that two sets of appointments have been made, but commissions issued to neither. They are all in abeyance. The opposing parties to the contest are still earnestly engaged in presenting their respective claims.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

About $50,000 worth of defaced or worn-out fractional currency is destroyed each day, and its place supplied with new. The entire amount in circulation is upward of $21,000,000. No more three-cent notes are to be issued—the act of Congress prohibiting them—and the five-cent notes will also gradually be withdrawn.

A WHOLESOME ORDER.

The Secretary of War has ordered that to secure equal justice and the same personal liberty to the freedmen as to other citizens and inhabitants, all orders issued by post, district or other commanders, adopting any system of passes for or subjecting them to any restraints or punishments, not imposed on other classes, are declared void. Neither whites nor blacks will be restrained from seeking employment elsewhere, when they cannot obtain it at a just compensation at their homes, and when not bound by voluntary agreements; nor will they be hindered from traveling from place to place on proper and legitimate business.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 24.

The Eastern bound mail on the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, met with an accident on Friday near Hillsborough Station, caused by the washing away of a culvert. The engineer was drowned. None others were injured.

The accident on the Central Ohio Railroad was caused by the breaking of an engine wheel.

Eight discharged soldiers of the Seventeenth Ohio, and one civilian, were instantly killed.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 23.

Five hundred and thirty bales of cotton, from Memphis and New-Orleans, passed up for St. Louis to-day, and two hundred for St. Louis and five hundred for Cincinnati, yesterday.

The Memphis market declined, closing dull and heavy, with Middling at 43c.@45c.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

Seizure of an English Steamer by the President of Ecuador.

THE REBELLION IN PERU GAINING GROUND

Unsettled Condition of Affairs in South America.

The steamer *Ocean Queen*, from Panama July 16, arrived at this port yesterday, with passengers and cargo. The following is her

SPECIE LIST:

A. Rich & Bro.	$5,000	Duncan, Sherman &	
Scholle & Bro.	31,657	Co.	$63,134
H. Cohn & Co.	60,200	C. H. Grant & Co.	25,964
Uhlfelder & Co.	9,500	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30,929
Ware & Co.	51,000	Order	222,436
Total			$299,629

PANAMA, Sunday, July 16, 1865.

Since the last mail our news from the South Pacific is of a most sanguinary character.

At Guayaquil, Ecuador, the President, GARCIA MORENO, seized an English steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, loading at the port, drove the officers and crew ashore at the point of the bayonet, placed troops, cannon and munitions of war on board, and steamed for the mouth of the river, where the revolutionists were lying at anchor in the vessels seized from the government. He ran right into one of these steamers, cutting her amidships to the water's edge and sinking her. After a short engagement, the others surrendered—the bulk of the people on board, (the leader, URBINA, among the number,) making their escape into the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guayaquil, and twenty of them instantly shot in the Plaza. After this, MORENO started for Tumbes, where he expected to capture more victims. If he has been successful, they will share a similar fate. After his return to Guayaquil, the President returned the steamer to the Captain, who received her under protest, and got at the same time £20,000 for the three days' services of the vessel. The seizure is still an open question, having been referred to the manager of the company at Callao. The President holds that under some old law, spoken of by VATTELL, he had a right to take the vessel, and the British Consul appeared to agree with him.

By the *Sunzance*, which arrived at this port on the 13th, we have news from Callao to the 6th. The rebellion still holds out, and appears to gain ground in Peru.

On the 5th a bloody engagement took place six miles from Serna, between 12,000 rebels and 6,000 government troops, in which the latter were successful, taking prisoners 100 men and 25 officers, besides the killed.

A few days previously a mutiny broke out on board the flag-ship *Amazonas*, blockading the Arica, in which the mutineers succeeded in gaining possession of the ship, under direction of the officers of the deck. The Admiral, Gen. PAMZO, was shot in his cabin, and afterwards hanged to the yard arm. The mutineers afterward decoyed the Captain of the *America* on board, and captured his vessel. This is the ship recently sent out from England. They afterward got the *Tumbes*, leaving the government only two vessels of any real service.

Chili is still in trouble with Spain. Business is reported unusually quiet at Valparaiso. Copper is improving. Wheat and flour reduced in price and in increased demand.

From Central America we have little news of interest, beyond what relates to the capture of the Ex-President BARRIOS, who left here some time since on a little schooner, expecting to find the party successful who had revolted in his favor in Salvador. On reaching Fonseca, however, he found his party beaten and dispersed at La Union, and endeavored to return, but a stroke of lightning happening to shiver the masts of his little bark, they were obliged to make the little port of Realljo, where the vessel has been confiscated and all on board made prisoners. BARRIOS will probably be handed over to the Salvadorian Government and summarily shot.

The schooner is Ecuatorian built, but being bought by a naturalized American, and having procured papers from the United States Consuls at this place and Guayaquil, it is claimed that she is entitled to American protection. The authorities seized her on the ground that she had no legal maritime papers on board, and that the papers she had were forgeries, as the signatures of the Consul at this port, attached to two of the documents, were in entirely different handwriting, and that the vessel was laden with muskets, powder, ball and other contraband articles, and had on board suspicious characters, in all of which the United States Consul at Realljo, concealed, and in consequence refused to acknowledge either Capt. LARADO or the *Maulita Planas* as entitled to any protection. BARRIOS was arrested as the enemy of Nicaragua and Salvador, with which State Nicaragua has extradition treaties, and so the matter stands for further discussion, PLANAS, OBARRIO & Co, are likely to lose both vessel and cargo.

All is quiet on the Isthmus. The Fourth of July was becomingly celebrated at Panama and Aspinwall. We had a little earthquake yesterday, which did no harm. Among the recent arrivals here is the Captain of the British ship *Invercauld*, which in May, 1864, was wrecked on a desert island, when eight days out from Melbourne, bound to Callao. Six of the crew were drowned at the time, and nineteen, including Capt. DALEGANO, saved. All the provisions secured were four pounds of bread and three pounds of pork. They remained on the island one year and ten days, living on shell-fish and roots, one by one dying until none were left but the Captain, mate and one sailor. At length the *Julian*, for China to Callao, stopped at the island in a leaky condition, and rescued them.

The American built ship *Advance*, carrying a British flag, reached this port on the 12th, being 200 days on the passage from New-York. She put into Falkland Islands for repairs.

Thirty-three large sea-going steamers, of a gross tonnage of 65,000, are regularly engaged in the trade of this Isthmus, and others are soon to be added.

The steamer *Ocean Queen*, 10 days and 2 hours from New-York, arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Military Operations Against Negrete—Preparations to Receive Filibusters.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 19.

The steamer *Vera Cruz*, from Vera Cruz the 14th, arrived in port this morning.

The *Revista*, of the 14th, has the following on the situation:

"Three columns, under the commands of Gens. MEJIA, BRINCOURT and Col. JEANNINGROS, were ordered to operate against NEGRETE, and each column, taking a different road, they ought to have arrived together, before NEGRETE'S position.

Gen. MEJIA, remaining in Matamoras, instead of marching on Monterey, Gen. BRINCOURT left Patos and commenced his movements on Saltillo, whilst Col. JEANNINGROS marched on Saltillo by the Eucaunada road.

Unfortunately, Gen. BRINCOURT could not make the distance between Patos and Saltillo in one day's march, and the enemy, advised in time, retreated by the Monclova road, except 1,000 men, who went in the direction of Tamaulipas.

Col. JEANNINGROS' troops entered Saltillo on the afternoon of the 8th, and left the same evening in pursuit of NEGRETE, his cavalry reaching and skirmishing with NEGRETE'S rear guard.

The troops returned to Saltillo the following day, (the 10th.)

BRINCOURT reached Panas the 12th.

At present Col. JEANNINGROS occupies Monterey, Commander SAUSSIER, of the foreign legion, occupies Saltillo, with his battalion. MEJIA'S division had not yet left Matamoras.

Two important points on the frontier will soon be occupied—Camargo and Piedras Negras—and *if any fullibusters present themselves they will be well received.*

At Saltillo the prices of provisions are enormously high.

The question of the day, as seen in the Havana papers, is the exposition or letter to the Queen, in opposition to the one sent Gen. SERRANO, thanking him for his motion for reforms and political suffrage for Cuba.

As appears by the *Siglo*, many of the signatures to the anti-reform letter were obtained under false pretences. Several communications have appeared in the columns of that paper from gentlemen who signed the letter, it being represented to them as a petition to declare the trade between Spain and this island as coasting trade—withdrawing their signatures.

The *Siglo* avers that there are not more than a hundred or so doubtful signatures to the anti-reform letter, whilst the other, in favor of reform, has over six thousand names, of the most known, wealthy and respectable inhabitants of the island.

The *Diario* indignantly denies this, as it does almost everything the *Siglo* says.

Within the last week the steamers *Isabel, Leaelau, Marigalante, Francisco de Asis, Leon* and *Bahia Honda* have arrived from Santo Domingo, bringing Field-Marshals, other officers of every grade, and quite an assortment of munitions of war, sick soldiers, etc.

The Spaniards ought to celebrate a *Te Deum Laudamus* as soon as they get well shut of Santo Domingo.

It is said that Gen. DULEE will remain here for a while longer, but will eventually be replaced by Gen. LEBSUNDI.

The health of Havana is very good. The weather is warm, and we do not have much rain; till we do we will not dread much yellow fever.

TENNESSEE.

Progress of the Canvass—Stirring Speeches—The Mayor of Columbia Suspended for Abusing Negroes—Sensational Rebel Statements About a St. Domingo Massacre in Georgia—Champ Ferguson's Trial—Ravages by Guerrillas.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 24.

The candidates for Congress in this district addressed the people at the court-house yesterday. Very little feeling was manifested. Judge CAMPBELL made his usual abuse against the government, State and National, though in a modified form. He holds the Franchise Law and the Emancipation Proclamation unconstitutional, which pleased the rebels considerably.

SMITH and CARTER, the Union candidates, made good Union speeches, fully indorsing President JOHNSON and Gov. BROWNLOW.

HORACE MAYNARD made a most excellent speech last evening. He laid down the doctrine in plain terms, reviewed the political course of the people of Tennessee, recounted their acts of rebellion, and referred to the time when ANDREW JOHNSON was Military Governor; and reminded them that they had taught their children to spit at him, and the women did something quite as bad. He then asked, what claim have you on the government? Are you fit subjects for Executive clemency? &c. It was a telling speech, and had a good effect. He was loudly applauded.

Gen. THOMAS has issued an order suspending from office Mayor ANDREWS and Justice WETCH, of Columbia, Tenn., and ordering the arrest of CALLOWAY and FRIESON, lawyers, on account of their late prosecution of negroes. It may be regarded as an index of our future policy in such cases.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, of the 18th inst., has a significant article on the state of affairs in that section, which contains the following:

"We warn the authorities, unless attention is directed at once to the conduct of the freedmen, that the scenes of bloodshed and massacre of St. Domingo will be reënacted in our midst before the close of the year. We speak advisedly. We have authentic information of speeches and conversations among the blacks, which sufficiently convince us of their purpose. They make no secret of their movements."

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says: "From what we have seen about us, and heard from different portions of the State, we are satisfied that the apprehensions of the Macon *Telegraph* are not groundless."

The trial of CHAMP FERGUSON is progressing slowly. The prosecution, so far, has proved him guilty and a robber beyond peradventure. They have also proved him guilty of the murders of BEATTY and GARVIN. CHAMP sits in court almost indifferent as to the result of the trial. He is reported to have said: "I don't care a damn what you prove; I am satisfied your intention is to hang me." The guards have been doubled on account of the threats of soldiers to kill him.

Guerilla depredations are almost daily taking place by roving bands of robbers in Wayne, Hardin, Perry, Sumner and other counties of Middle Tennessee.

This afternoon a soldier named MARVIN was stabbed, probably fatally, by his brother-in-law, CHARLES MITCHELL, also a soldier. The trouble grew out of MARVIN'S causing MITCHELL'S arrest while in the army.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The United States Steamer Quinnebang Wrecked off Morehead City—Twenty or Thirty Lives Reported Lost.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 22.

The United States steamer *Quinnebang* was wrecked on the bar, off Morehead City, on the 21st inst., and about twenty persons are reported lost or missing.

Capt. JEROME was in command of the steamer, and had on board 350 soldiers. The most of them were landed on shore.

The *Quinnebang* left Morehead City on the morning of the 21st, for Fortress Monroe, with 250 soldiers belonging to the Ninth Maine and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments. After passing outside the bar, the steamer became unmanageable, and went ashore, and is a perfect wreck. From twenty to thirty lives were lost, names not known except Lieut. W. F. DEMING, of the Ninth Maine Regiment, whose body washed ashore, and is buried on the beach.

The steamer *Thomas A. Morgan*, Capt. EDGAR, arrived from City Point, bound to Baltimore, with Pennsylvania troops of Gen. KILPATRICK'S command.

The civil courts are to be organized to-day in Elizabeth City County for the first time since the commencement of the war.

The Chief Magistrate is to be elected; SAMUEL HOWARD is Clerk of the court, and W. H. CURTIS Sheriff.

A court-martial (Lieut. HAHN President) convened at Norfolk yesterday, and adjourned over till next Monday.

At Norfolk, yesterday, the thermometer stood 106 in the shade.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 24.

The steamer *Idaho* arrived here from Morehead City to-day.

The steamer *Ben Ayscord* arrived at Morehead City on the 23d.

RELEASE OF REBELS.

All the Fort Warren Officers Except Alex. H. Stephens and John H. Reagan Take the Oath and are Released.

BOSTON, Monday, July 24.

The following officers of the late rebel Confederacy arrived in this city this evening from Fort Warren, having taken the oath of allegiance: Maj.-Gens. J. B. Kershaw and J. S. Marmaduke; Brig.-Gens. S. N. Barton, W. S. Cabell, M. D. Corse, D. M. Duboise, J. W. Frazer, E. Hunter, G. W. Gordon, J. R. Jones, J. C. Semmes and T. B. Smith; Major Harry Gilmor and Lieut. C. W. Reed; also, Commodores J. R. Tucker and T. T. Hunter. Probably all of them will leave for the South to-morrow. The only prisoners remaining at Fort Warren are Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens and Postmaster-General Reagan.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Sciota.

The United States steamer *Sciota*, Acting Vol. Lieut.-Commander J. W. MAGUIRE, from Mobile July 7, and Pensacola July 13, arrived here yesterday. She touched at Norfolk on the 21st for water. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Vol. Lieut.-Commander, J. W. MAGUIRE; Acting Master and Ex. Officer, Bowen Allen; Acting Master, W. T. Bacon; Acting Ensign, A. P. Gibbs; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, James Finley and Daniel Dod; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Robert Miller, Sylvester W. Ham and Wm. Donelson; Captain's Clerk, E. A. Maguire.

John Stewart Honorably Discharged.

BOSTON, Monday, July 24.

JOHN STEWART, whose arrest was announced several days ago on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of the JOYCE children, was to-day honorably discharged on motion of the prosecuting attorney.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Great Rush of Subscribers Yesterday.

OVER TEN MILLION DOLLARS TAKEN.

Only About Five Millions Remaining---The Subscriptions to Close To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 24.

JAY COOKE reports the subscriptions, to-day, to the Seven-thirty Loan at $10,213,300, including:

Second National Bank, of Chicago	102,000
Third National Bank, Chicago	1,002,000
First National Bank, Cincinnati	500,000
First National Bank, Philadelphia	1,000,000
First National Bank, Hartford	100,000
First National Bank, Northampton	100,000
Commercial National Bank, Cleveland	100,000
First National Bank, Portland	700,000
Second National Bank, Providence	125,000
Merchants' National Bank, Boston	200,000
Third National Bank, Boston	100,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston	200,000
Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston	150,000
F. O. French, Boston	170,000
National Bank of Republic, Boston	100,000
National Bank, (Hide and Leather,) Boston	100,000

The individual subscriptions were 7,145 in number.

Movements of New-York Troops.

ALBANY, Monday, July 24.

The Twelfth and Twenty-third New-York Regiments of Cavalry, were mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., last Saturday.

The Frist New-York Volunteer Engineers were to leave Hilton Head to-day for New-York, to be mustered out.

Arrival of the Steamship g Glasow at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, July 24.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool for New-York, put in here, yesterday, for coals.

She has five hundred and fifty steerage, but no cabin passengers.

Her dates are the same as the *Africa's*.

She sailed at 7 o'clock this morning.

From Havana.

The steamship *Liberty*, Capt. T. W. WILSON, left Havana for this port on the 19th inst., at 2:30 P. M., and arrived at Quarantine, S. I., at — yesterday morning. She brings a heavy freight of box sugars, tobacco and cigars. Left in port steamers *Morro Castle* and *Vera Cruz*; the latter had arrived from Vera Cruz the same morning, and was to leave Havana for this port on the ensuing afternoon.

From Port Royal.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN, commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., afternoon 21st inst., consigned to Brevet Brig.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, United States Quartermaster, New-York, arrived yesterday afternoon. On Monday noon, Sandy Hook bearing N. by W., distant 34 miles, passed ship *Young America*, inward bound. Mr. JAMES LITTLE, a native of Charleston, and keeper of the Merchants' Hotel, died on the passage. He was buried at sea on the 23d inst.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EUREKA VS. KEYSTONE—A SIGNAL VICTORY FOR THE EUREKA NINE—SCORE 50 TO 11.

The Keystone Club, which left Philadelphia yesterday at 8 A. M., arrived at the Market-street depot, Newark, at 11:45, where they were welcomed by a large crowd of the Eureka Club and escorted to DITTLER & JAHN'S restaurant in Market-street, where the Philadelphians were duly refreshed outwardly and inwardly, the whole party sitting down to a truly palatable collation provided by the hospitable Eurekas, after which the visitors were taken through the suburbs of the city in a six-horse stage, by way of passing away time until the hour for commencing play. While en route to the club rooms the party stopped at Clinton Gardens to try some fine Newark lager, during the discussion of which the Mozart Glee Club, composed of members of the Keystone Club, favored the company with a beautiful glee in their best style. After returning to the city they proceeded to the club rooms adjoining the Eureka grounds on Ferry and Adams streets, and at 3:45 the contesting nines of the two clubs began play together in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, attracted to witness the first performances of the Keystones in Newark.

In view of the fact of the Keystones having won two creditable victories the previous week in games with strong clubs, the Eurekas had prepared for a tough battle for the supremacy on this occasion, and accordingly had out their best nine, and as it happened the whole team were in first rate trim, the result being that they played one of their very best games, their batting especially, being the finest display the club has ever made in that department of the game, their strong point being fielding. In fact they even surpassed their batting in the Union match. The game opened in their favor by a large score, and they had it all their own way from the beginning, the Keystones playing far below their usual mark in nearly every respect.

In fact, the game was so one-sided that it is scarcely necessary to refer to the play in detail, and, therefore, we at once give the score, which is as follows:

EUREKA.	H.	L.	Runs.	KEYSTONE.	H.	L.	Runs.
Thomas, s. s.	3		7	Mulholland, 1st b	4		1
Northup, 3d b.	4		5	Cope, p	4		1
Littlewood, c. f.	4		5	Malone, 3d b.	4		1
Callaway, l. f.	3		5	Woods, s. s.	2		2
Collins, r. f.	6		3	Wallace, 2d b.	5		8
Fattaute, p.	1		2	Dick, c.	1		2
Brentall, c.	1		7	Frazier, r. f.	4		1
Bomersler, 2d b.	3		5	Deal, c. f.	3		1
Mills, 1st b.	2		5	Cuthbert, l. f.	0		2
Total	27		50	Total	27		11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eureka	6	4	1	10	3	2	13	6	5—50
Keystone	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	4—11

Umpire—Mr. HAYHURST, of the Athletic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HOLDEN and LYNCH.
Time of game—3 hours.
Fly-catches—Keystone, 10; Eureka, 10.

At the close of the match the players adjourned to the club-rooms, where they were again entertained, and afterward were escorted to the depot, the Philadelphians arriving at the Lafarge House, which is to be their headquarters this week, at 10 P. M.

They were to have played the Excelsior Club this morning, at 9 P. M., but this match has been postponed. This morning they will visit Central Park, and in the afternoon play the Mutual Club, at Hoboken.

ATLANTIC VS. UNION.

The match between these clubs, which took place at Morrisania yesterday, resulted in the signal success of the Atlantics. Four of the champion nine were absent, substitutes from the second nine taking their places.

Cricket.

SATELLITE, OF BROOKLYN, VS. UNION OF NEWARK.

The match between the second elevens of these clubs, which took place at Newark yesterday, resulted in the success of the Satellites, by a total score of 154 to 69. TILLEY'S 42 was the leading score of the game. KELLY scoring 15 and SILSBY 9 in grand style, the latter being base ball players.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon a man aged 70 years, was walking along Fourth-avenue, near Third-street, Gowanus, when he was met by two young fellows, who accosted him and asked what time it was. While the old man was getting his watch out—the process being rather slow—one of the fellows "turned him over," and the other took his watch, a silver one, for which he had paid £10 sterling, in London. His pockets were rifled, and only five cents and a bunch of keys were found. The money was appropriated, but the thieves were magnaminous enough to let him retain the keys. Sergeant MATHEWS and Officer SCOTT, of the Fiftieth Precinct Police, being informed of the occurrence, pursued the fellows, and officer SCOTT nabbed one of them, who is known by the name of Butcher MORSE. The other escaped over Carroll-street bridge, and had not been arrested up to a late hour last night; but as he is known he will doubtless be taken into custody some time. The old man was badly injured. His face was covered with blood. The police attended to him as best they could, and called in a physician, who dressed his wounds. He was detained at the station-house until able to go to his home.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER'S WIFE.—HENRIETTA COMMERFORD, aged about 30 years, committed suicide at No. 8 Tallman-street, yesterday, by taking two drachms of laudanum. She has been in low spirits for some time in consequence of the death of her husband, who was killed in battle. Having no other means of support, she hired out as a servant, and, becoming dejected, she came to the determination to end her existence, and thus avoid further earthly trouble. As soon as her situation was discovered, several physicians were called in, but it was too late, and all remedies failed. She had drank considerable liquor since Saturday, which, together with the laudanum, hastened her death.

THE BROOKLYN SCHUTZEN FESTIVAL.—The German clubs of this city proceeded to Myrtle-avenue Park yesterday, where they will have a three days' entertainment in shooting at a double headed eagle, whirling around on flying horses, dancing in the capacious shed erected for the purpose, drinking lager-bier and eating Sweitzer kase. A cavalry company of the Seventieth Regiment, a company of veterans, under command of Capt. CHAS. SCHURIG, of the Fourteenth Regiment, who lost an arm in fighting for his country, and several Turner Associations, marched to the grounds in procession, headed by a band of music. The proceedings thus far passed off finely.

THE BROOKLYN WATER DEPARTMENT.—The Common Council last night confirmed the nomination of Mr. DANIEL L. NORTHRUP, as Commissioner of the Nassau Water Works, to continue for a term of eight years. The vote was 14 to 3. Mr. NORTHRUP has been a Commissioner of the Water Department since water was first introduced into the city, and has always performed his duties to the satisfaction of the authorities and to those who are most interested in the good management of the Water Department.

Williamsburgh.

SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.—A family consisting of a mother and four children, named OULD, residing corner of Graham-avenue and Powers-street, Eastern Division, were yesterday discovered by Officer COLGAN of the Forty-sixth Precinct, suffering the horrors of famine and disease. The father of the family, a German named JOSEPH OULD, was some time since in business for himself, but failed. At the time of his failure he had some thirty or forty dollars, but his wife taking sick the physician who attended her claimed and received the whole amount. Since that time they have been living upon such garbage as the children found in the gutters. The father, in a fit of desperation, started off somewhere in search of employment, and has not since returned. Superintendent FITZGERALD hearing of this sad case has given relief to the sufferers.

FIENDISH CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—TWO VALUABLE HORSES TORTURED TO DEATH.—Some time Sunday evening the stables of REMSEN & BURROUGHS, foot of Morton-street, E. D., were entered by unknown wretches, who tortured to death two valuable horses, and left a third in a dying condition. It appears that they used a broomstick to enter the vitals of the animals, and by repeated probings caused their death. The third still lives in agony. No cause is attributed for this diabolical outrage. The police are using every effort to bring the villains to justice.

CRIME IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—The increase of crime in the Eastern District is causing alarm; but its prevalence is easily accounted for. For the protection of the immense water front, extending form the Wallabout to Bushwick Creek, there are only assigned thirty patrolmen, who are also expected to patrol the district from the East River front to Union-avenue, embracing a very wealthy and densely populated neighborhood. Besides, the city is kept in semi-darkness, for economical reasons, and it affords, in reality, the best field for criminals in the whole country.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—While Mr. GEO. B. MAGRATH, of No. 364 Grand-street, Eastern District, was riding in a Greenpoint car on Sunday night, he found a strange hand in his pocket feeling a roll of greenbacks. He immediately seized the hand and the body it belonged to, and handed them over to Officer SCOTT of the Forty-fifth.

A NEW POLICE ORDER FOR BROOKLYN.—An order is about being issued to give the policemen in Brooklyn one day to themselves out of thirty, the same as the New-York force now enjoy.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gens. John G. Parke and C. Grover, U. S. Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. J. W. Adams and Maj. Woodruffe, U. S. Volunteers; Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany, and Rev. A. Raleigh, D. D., London, England, are at the Brevoort House.

Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles arrived at the Brevoort last evening from Washington, where he will leave this morning for his private residence.

Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. A.; Capt. Hill and wife, England; Dr. Nuttall and friends, San Francisco, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. Lew Wallace, Indiana; P. Anderson; New-Orleans; Capt. C. A. Smith, San Francisco; Judge E. B. Saddler, Sandusky, O.; and W. A. Gill and lady, Texas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DIED IN THE STREET.—Last evening a man, who is supposed to be ANDREW DOWNEY, dropped dead at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street. Deceased was aged about 45 years. An inquest will be held to-day.

European Success of an American Artist.

A Paris correspondent has the following paragraphs in a recent letter, relating to an Americat artist who appears to have achieved marked success at the French capital:

"I have seen no reference in the American press to the gratifying success realized here by one of your countrymen, Mr. W. E. MARSHALL, the engraver of what Americans in Paris invariably regard as the finest portrait ot WASHINGTON yet produced. You will be pleased to know that a proof copy of this work, presented to the Emperor, was greatly admired by His Majesty, and was considered worthy of special acknowledgments, which were conveyed to the artist, in very flattering terms, by M. DE WIESEWERKERKE, Chief of the French Academy of Fine Arts.

Mr. MARSHALL has turned his attention to painting of late, and came to Paris some months ago to exhibit specimens of his skill and genius at the French Art Exposition. He contributed two works—one a "Cain," and the other a portrait of the well-known "Swiss," of the museum of the Louvre, each of which was received with great favor, and attracted wide attention. This gentleman's decided success is creditable alike to himself and his country; and to me it has seemed strange that so little has been said among you of his professional triumphs, and so much of his skill and grace as a skater, which attracted the Empress' attention on the Bois de Boulogne last Winter, and caused him to be invited to escort Her Majesty during her somewhat timid engagement of that exhilarating recreation."

Mr. MARSHALL has recently returned to the United States, with the purpose of engraving a portrait of our late President, in a style that shall equal the Washington portrait, already so famous.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets
Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, 488 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

The best bricks in the United States are being made by Chambers' Patent Steam Brick Machine. One hundred brick per minute have been made, and at one-third the cost of hand-made. For patent rights, model and specimen of brick, apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

The Best and Safest Stimulant.—The *Red Jacket Bitters* are free from all asidities usually found in ordinary tonics and stomach bitters of the present day. They are made from sound and fresh material; nothing that is not entirely wholesome and healthy enters into the composition of them.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and

CAPT. MORFIT HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Capt. CLARENCE MORFIT, Assistant Quartermaster in the late Confederate army, had charge of some of the moneys belonging to Union prisoners while the latter were held in Richmond by the Confederate authorities. He left this city with the Confederate officials, taking the books and appurtenances of his office with him. After the surrender of the Confederate armies, he and Major NORRIS—who, after the capture of Col. OULD, had been made "Commissioner of Exchange"—went into Raleigh and delivered himself up. He was paroled, but subsequently put under arrest until his accounts could be investigated; and, that this might be done the more satisfactorily, was brought to this city and released upon parole to report daily to the Provost-Marshal.

On the 3d of June, Major THOMAS F. EDMOND, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, was detailed from the office of the Provost-Marshal-General as one of a commission of three officers to investigate the responsibility of Messrs. OULD, HATCH, MORFIT and CARRINGTON concerning moneys appertaining to United States prisoners while the same were held by the "Confederate authorities," and to him were specially assigned for examination the accounts of Capt. MORFIT. Major EDMOND, after a most critical examination of these accounts, comparing all inventories with the receipts obtained for the same, made his report to the commission, at the same time stating that he had found the accounts carefully and systematically kept. On the 13th instant, Capt. MORFIT received a letter from Col. ALBERT ORDWAY, informing him that "the military commission appointed to examine into the condition of your accounts of moneys belonging to Federal prisoners of war held by you while Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of the late Confederate army have audited your accounts and reported the amount of money for which you are responsible. The amount of money accounted for more than covers your responsibility, and the commission can find no charges whatever to prefer against you, but on the contrary, your accounts of prisoners' money were kept with commendable accuracy, and you have fully accounted for all that was ever in your possession. The Major-General therefore directs your immediate release, &c.
—*Richmond Bulletin, July 15.*

—The duty of placing the manacles upon Mrs. SURRATT, escorting her to the gallows, and supporting her until the trap fell, devolved upon Lieut.-Col. W. H. H. MCCALL, of Lewisburgh. When placing the irons upon her wrists, she told him he was no gentleman, or he would not do so. Col. MCCALL told her that it was his unpleasant duty, in obedience to orders, and not his choice. Her parting salute to him was: "You are a scoundrel!" which were about the last audible words she uttered.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,633 TO 111,733 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

(L. S.) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

L. S. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THECURRE NCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

(L.S.) In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 13th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

L. S. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 14, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Importers' and Traders' Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 17, 1865.

THE STISSING BANK, (PINE PLAINS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American National Bank, of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PETROLEUM CAPITALISTS—We have leased, for oil and mineral purposes, 30,000 acres of land, on Cumberland River and its tributaries, lying in Jackson and Overton counties, Tenn., which lands present a fine field of operations for practical oil and mineral developing capacities. We are desirous of forming an association with a company of such gentlemen for the purpose of developing a part or all of these lands upon fair and equal terms. Parties wishing further information, or desiring to enter into such an arrangement, will please correspond with C. L. HILL,
GLASGOW, Ky. W. H. BOTTS.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating bonds and coupons of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, numbered as follows: 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 1,147, 1,148, 1,430, 1,431, 1,433, the same having been stolen in June, 1864, from a correspondent of the undersigned. A reward will be paid for their return to WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, due February, 1863, numbered as follows: 386, 495, 496, 498. Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, Goshen Branch, 1,349.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.

By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED and notified against receiving or negotiating the following checks, drawn by me on the National Park Bank, both payable to order or blank, dated July 21: One of $1,000; one of $200; as the same were obtained by gross fraud, are worthless, and never legally left my possession.

CHARLES ADAMS, Hoffman House.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

$25,000. THE ADVERTISER HAVING $25,000 or $30,000 in cash at his disposal, invites proposals for any business or speculation in which the whole or part might be profitably and safely invested. Address with full particulars S. E. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

SILVER MINING.—PARTIES WISHING TO invest, as original subscribers, in a company fully organized, owning 2,100 linear feet in Humboldt County, Nevada, can hear of a desirable opportunity on application to I. H. BAILEY, No. 87 Gold-st.

$4,400 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS city property, worth double the amount. Apply to WALTER L. LIVINGSTON No. 41 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Fall Creek Coal and Iron Company will be held at the office of the company, in Towanda, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August, 1865, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five directors to manage the affairs of said company for the ensuing year, and two inspectors, to preside at the next election of directors.

CHAS. G. MILLER, Secretary.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.

CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO.
All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought, and for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.
The Sinking Fund Commissioners propose to redeem at par, with accrued interest, $200,000 of Kentucky State Bonds, falling due July 1, 1868. Those first presented at Bank of America will be redeemed.
M. C. JOHNSON,
JULY 21, 1865. Agent of Sink. Fund Com.

$5,000 GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE SCRIP.
$3,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 14, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 17, 1865.

THE STISSING BANK, (PINE PLAINS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American National Bank, of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

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O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PETROLEUM CAPITALISTS—We have leased, for oil and mineral purposes, 30,000 acres of land, on Cumberland River and its tributaries, lying in Jackson and Overton counties, Tenn., which lands present a fine field of operations for practical oil and mineral developing capacities. We are desirous of forming an association with a company of such gentlemen for the purpose of developing a part or all of these lands upon fair and equal terms. Parties wishing further information, or desiring to enter into such an arrangement, will please correspond with C. L. HILL,
GLASGOW, Ky. W. H. BOTTS.

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Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, due February, 1863, numbered as follows: 386, 495, 496, 498. Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, Goshen Branch, 1,349.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.

By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED and notified against receiving or negotiating the following checks, drawn by me on the National Park Bank, both payable to order or blank, dated July 21: One of $1,000; one of $200; as the same were obtained by gross fraud, are worthless, and never legally left my possession.

CHARLES ADAMS, Hoffman House.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

$25,000. THE ADVERTISER HAVING $25,000 or $30,000 in cash at his disposal, invites proposals for any business or speculation in which the whole or part might be profitably and safely invested. Address with full particulars S. E. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

SILVER MINING.—PARTIES WISHING TO invest, as original subscribers, in a company fully organized, owning 2,100 linear feet in Humboldt County, Nevada, can hear of a desirable opportunity on application to I. H. BAILEY, No. 87 Gold-st.

$4,400 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS city property, worth double the amount. Apply to WALTER L. LIVINGSTON No. 41 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38. WALL-ST

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 12, 1865.
The directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after 17th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, July 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable on the 1st of August next, at the office of the company, or by drafts on New-York, at the option of the stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant till Aug. 2. By order of the board.

ED. KING, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., less the government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the guaranteed stock of this company. The transfer books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 2d proximo at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on their Capital Stock per month. Payable on Friday, August 4. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st July to 4th of August.

E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 11 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND. A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.

B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1865.

INTEREST COUPONS. THE COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., July 11, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT. free of government tax is payable on demand.

JAMES E. MOORE, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, at its office, No. 111 Broadway, on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Aug. 1, both days inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 15, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Hammond-street from West-street to Weststreet with trap-block.

For building a sewer and receiving-basins in Fiftieth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hammondstreet, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Barclay-street and to the extent of half the block on each side of the streets intersecting Barclay-street from the east side of College-place to and including east side of West-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues; also, the lot at the northeast corner, and the lot at the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 37 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN,
No. 5 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1865.

ALL PARTIES OR PERSONS HAVING claims against the city, on account of expenses incurred in the celebration of the 4th day of July, 1865, are respectfully requested to present the same to the undersigned, on or before the 26th of July instant. By order of the Committee, OWEN CAVANAGH, Secretary.
Room No. 5 City Hall.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Five per Cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. E. TAPPEN, Water Registrar.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LEEDS & SWANSBORO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEO. E. LEEDS,
ALFRED H. SWANSBORO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LEEDS & HALL, and will transact a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business at No. 46 Broad-st.

THEO. E. LEEDS,
ROBT. L. S. HALL.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between THOMAS W. BROWN and JOHN H. BARNES has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

T. W. BROWN,
JOHN H. BARNES.
Dated July 22, 1865.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—FORAGE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for supplying EAR CORN for the use of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, to be delivered at any pier on the North River, in New-York City, to be designated from time to time by the undersigned, and in such quantities as may be required, not exceeding One Thousand Bushels per week, from the 27th of July, 1865, to the 30th of September, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on THURSDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the quantity required to be delivered during the following week.

It must be good, sound and well-cured ear corn, put up in sacks containing two bushels each, sixty pounds to the bushel—the contractor to furnish the sack (without extra charge)—and subject to a rigid inspection, and re-weighed by some competent person appointed on the part of the government. The weighing to be at the expense of the contractor. Each proposal to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A —— B ——, of the city (or town) of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at any designated pier on the North River, in New-York City, such a quantity of ear corn, not exceeding one thousand bushels per week, of the kind, quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— dollars and —— cents per hundred pounds.

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree that, should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

—— ——,
—— ——."

Payment will be made monthly, or as soon as funds are received, *in such funds as may be furnished* by the government for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified

FOR SALE.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to he Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper E. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

COAL, TIMBER AND OIL LANDS.

FOR SALE, 1,800 acres of the finest COAL, TIMBER and OIL LANDS, situated in the great Phillipsburgh Coal Basin, in Centre County, Penn., and less than two miles from the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad. These lands are underlaid with heavy veins of the finest quality of a rich fatty bituminous coal, very superior for generating gas, coking and manufacturing oil, &c. A five feet vein is now opened on the tract.

The White Pine on this tract is estimated at from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000, and the Hemlock at 7,000,000 feet; the former netting $10 per 1,000 feet profit—the lumber alone thus paying much more than the cost of the property. The improvements consist of a large new two-story steam saw-mill, capable of cutting from two to three million feet annually; one lathe, three shingle mills, all in operation, and in complete order, together with three new houses, all put up at a cost of from $15,000 to $18,000.

An Oil Company has been formed, who have their engine on the ground, a derrick up, and are ready for immediate operations; all within sight of these lands. Numerous oil springs abound in this basin, and paying wells are located in the same geological range.

For a circular, please address,

D. S. CADWALLADER,
No. 108 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water through out for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. Ice laid on by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE OIL LANDS FOR SALE—One-eighth of four acres of land, in fee, on Pit Hole Creek, near Howarth's Mills.

Two acres in fee on Oil Creek, near Titusville.

Seventy-five acres in fee on Spring Creek, Warren County, Penn.

Apply to J. S. PECKHAM, Treas., Utica, N. Y.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

METROPOLITAN REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 40 Dey-st.—Pleasant country homes for sale, from $500 to $3,000 each; productive farms near Somerville, Boundbrook, Millstone, Plainfield, Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie. Farms wanted.

GEORGE R. JAQUES.

$8,000 WILL PURCHASE A CENTRAL Park lot, 35 feet by 106, on 57th-st., (wide street,) near Broadway; house on the place; rents for $300 yearly. Apply to C. P. ROSS, office New-York Gas Light Company.

50 ACRES PRODUCTIVE LAND, ON Raritan River; fine fishing; good buildings; fruit in abundance; magnificent view; $7,000 no price. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, A FINE COTtage house, on Locust-avenue, with one acre ground; finely located, in full view of the Sound. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FARM ON CENTREPORT BAY, L. I., 75 acres, very good house, outbuildings and orchards for sale on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 69 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FIVE NEW STABLES (JUST FINISHING.) TO LET—In a good locality; room for from 3 to 6 horses each. Apply to J. S. WOODWARD, No. 39 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a house and barn, with five acres of land, beautifully situated. Apply to R. LANGDON, Jr., No. 3 College-place.

AT YONKERS—SIX FURNISHED HOUSES TO let, from $100 to $350 per month.

JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 33 HOWARD-ST. APply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 38 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED—WANTED, BY A FAMily of four persons, (no children,) the first or second floors of a house with all modern improvements, unfurnished and without board, from Nov. 1 to March 1. Location between Lexington and 5th avs., and 27th and 42d sts. Address H., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SMALL room in a private house, with or without partial board; location must be good and on the west side of the town, below 34th-st. References exchanged. Apply to H. D. L., No. 159 Duane-st., stating terms.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH to rent a small cottage house, with modern improvements, fruit, &c., within thirty (30) miles of New-York. Address H. B. A., Box No. 3,302 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED—IN A private family, in New-York or Brooklyn, by a gentleman, wife and three children. Address R., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, a large building with some yard room, for a manufacturer. Address O. P. R., Box 160 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE PARLOR FLOOR OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE can be had, furnished or unfurnished, by a gentleman and wife, willing to pay liberally for spacious rooms and a private table. Address Y. E. Y., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS and good table, with a private family, in a house with all the modern improvements; location near Central Park; references exchanged. Address H. R. LACROIX, Yorkville Post-office.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, in a private family of refinement at No. 170 East 18th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SELECT FAMILY BOARD—CLAVERACK, N. Y., four miles from Hudson by cars, and connecting there with day and night boats and trains from New-York, and with Harlem Railroad from East. Plenty of well-furnished rooms. Assembly room 50 by 80 feet; yard of several acres, with shaded lawns and gravelled campus. No healthier location or more perfect country life. Finest rambles and excursions to Mountain House, Columbia Springs, Bash Bish, &c. Transient boarders received. Address Prof. S. T. FROST.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A young lady, in a family where few or no other boarders are taken; must be within 30 miles of New-York, on the Sound or North River; if suited with accommodations, a liberal price will be paid. Address E. L., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, WITHIN AN hour of easy access to this city, board for a gentleman, wife, infant, nurse and coachman, with stable accommodations, and where a generous table is spread. Address "IRON," Box No. 2,714 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

TO MACHINISTS OF NEW-YORK OR JERSEY CITY.—Wanted, a machine-shop, with facilities for turning out good work rapidly, to manufacture machines weighing about five hundred pounds. Address, stating location and facilities, MACHINE, Box No. 2,854 Post-office.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationery and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafing.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT OSCILLATING ENgine, built at the Allaire Works, of about one hundred horse-power. Address J. H. ST., Box No. 1,965.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SWEET'S "LAKE GEORGE," AN ENtertaining poem on the "Queen of American lakes;" a work for old and young. For sale at Lake George, on the Hudson River day boats, and sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. Address J. P. SWEET, Greenpoint, L. I.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 416 White-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; best of city reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 165 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to take care of children and make herself useful; is a very good embroiderer; or would do chamberwork. Call at No. 241 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands French and English cooking, and understands marketing well; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress and chambermaid; can be well recommended; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH GIRL wants a situation as first-class cook; willing to assist with the washing. Call at No. 147 East 11th-st., third floor, front room, near Avenue A. Good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DESIRABLE woman as excellent English or French cook; city or country; has the best city reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SEAMSTRESS and nurse, with excellent city reference, a situation in the city or country, as chambermaid and fine washer; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation in the city or country; does fluting and finery; wages $10. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—LEGAL, REPORTORIAL, OR OTHer copying, by a young lady who has had considerable experience in this business. Address O., Box No. 6,707 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do housework in a small private family. Apply for two days at No. 266 West 31st-st., second floor.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants in city and country, private families, hotels, Summer resorts, and boarding-houses. Please notice they can be supplied without delay, with smart, competent, well recommended girls of all nations, Protestants and others, as good cooks, washers and ironers, smart chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, family seamstresses, lady's maids to travel, and smart girls for general housework. Employers well supplied by favoring us with a call, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 88 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife, without family; the man a practical gardener or coachman; understands both perfectly; the woman is an excellent hand over milk and butter and is an excellent laundress; the best of reference; can take charge of any gentleman's place; a lodge preferred. Address N. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business as a flower, fruit and vegetable gardener; also, green-house, hot and cold graperies, &c., &c. Address R. G., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful, and can be highly recommended by his last employer, and prefers the country. Address T., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MARried man, without incumbrance, as gardener and coachman; a German preferred; one well recommended, and not afraid of work. Call or address SECRETARY, Room No. 7, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman or gardener; thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, IN A wholesale store, dry goods preferred, by a respectable Protestant man; can bring the very best of reference; is honest, sober and industrious, and has been porter in different stores. Address L. N., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN a situation as coachman and groom; understands plain gardening; no objection to the country; best of references from last employer. Address R. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; prefers the country; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address J. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses. Call on or address J. R., at C. V. Lamb's harness store, No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER young man, capable of driving and taking care of horses, and to work in a garden if required. Address A. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is willing to make himself useful; can milk; has good references from his last place. Address JAMES, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PERSON WHO IS ACCUSTomed to attend and drive horses, a place as coachman for a gentleman. Inquire in the Scandinavian Society, No. 229 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND to make himself generally useful in a gentleman's place; no objection to the country; good references. Address T. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, COMpetent man as coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; city or country; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MINING engineer, a position as superintendent of large mining works, (gold, iron or coal.) Address Box No. 2,176 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man with long city reference. Address C. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, aged 31; has good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman, who is every way qualified for his business. Address Box No. 782 Lower Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 64 Trinity Building.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent salesman, for our silver and plated ware department. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AT A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR this city, a man well accustomed to the care and driving of horses, milking and plain gardening. Apply at No. 67 Wall-st., second story.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A GOOD writer, quick and correct at figures. Address, stating particulars, J. H., Box No. 2,095 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A first-class entry clerk. Apply, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,572 Post-office.

WANTED—SEVERAL ACTIVE MEN; LIBERal wages given. Apply at No. 60 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BRIGHTON HOUSE,
PERTH AMBOY, NEW-JERSEY,

THIS HOTEL presents advantages for the accommodation of families unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York. It is situated on an eminence and commands an uninterrupted view of the surrounding country for a distance of 10 miles, and of the bay as far out as Sandy Hook. The air is salubrious, and parties can enjoy a cool breeze from the ocean the hottest day in Summer. The rooms are large and airy, grounds extensive and well shaded; good drives, ample stable accommodations; salt water bathing, boating and fishing; bowling and billiard saloons, together with all the appointments of a first-class house. It is distant from New-York 1½ hours by the New-Jersey and the Staten Island Railroads. It is accessible also by two lines of steamboats daily—the *Richard Stockton* at 6 A. M., and *Magenta* at 3 P. M. There are five trains before 9 A. M., by which business men may reach New-York. *No musquitoes.*

JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN HOUSE—LAKE MOHEGAN. Four miles from Peekskill; fourteen passenger trains per day. The above house is now open. Reference A. Allen, Esq., No. 43 Park-place, New-York. Address G. H. WINES, Box No. 225 Peekskill Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, MASSENA SPRINGS, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—This establishment is now open for the reception of guests, and will be found replete with all things necessary to promote the comfort and amusement of the invaid, including warm baths of the spring water. The waters of the St. Regis Spring at this place are unequaled as a remedy for obstinate cutaneous diseases, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, gout, and all affections of the kidneys and bladder. They may be procured in bottles, from Caswell, Mack & Co., Hegeman, Delatour, Milhau, Neergaard, Hembury, Smith, Schultz & Warker, and of the leading druggists throughout the country. General Agency No. 288 Bowery, corner 4th-st., New-York. CROCKER & CO., Proprietors, Massena Springs.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

THE REST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 84½ Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE...A. BOCANDI.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....July 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 5
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Constitution.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL—The PERSIA, LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M.

The SCOTIA will sail on the 9th of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI, KENNEDY, Commander, will sail as above on TUESDAY, July 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The NORTH STAR will follow on Saturday, July 29.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States mail steamships
UNITED STATES, SHARE, Commander.
AMERICA, CLUFF, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GRUMAN, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.

The UNITED STATES will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 29.
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27, and at Savannah.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.

The
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 10.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 27, promptly at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRAREY, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship GEO CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and elegant steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on TUESDAY, 25th July, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The VICTOR will succeed the Atlanta.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVerpool, and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Cabins, $80, $60 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEWBRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.,; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE ENTIRELY NEW and magnificent steamer NEVERSINK, leaves Peck-slip at 12 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, and daily hereafter, connecting with all the usual trains. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at

HARVARD COMMENCEMENT.

Continued from First Page.

Leave the Earth her storms, the stars their perturbations,
Steadfast Welfare stays where Justice binds her zone.

When the human faults that mix in human labor
Miss the measure set to caution and constraint,
Let the wise of heart instruct his ruder neighbor,
Let the loving soul hold violence in chain.

But when Falsehood lifts her challenge cry stupendous,
When the fiery angel bars our gates of bliss,
Ask the holy heavens such hosts again to lend us,
With such leaders, such a righteous cause as this.

The President then felicitously introduced Mr. R. W. EMERSON, who sat at his class table, and who was received with great applause:

REMARKS OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: With whatever opinions we come here, I think it is not in man to see, without a feeling of pride and pleasure, a tried soldier—the armed defender of the right. I think that, in those last years, all opinions have been affected by the magnificent and stupendous spectacle which Divine Providence has offered us of the energies that slept in the children of this country—that slept and have awakened. I see, thankfully, those who are here; but dim eyes in vain explore for some who are not. They shine the brighter "in the domain of tender memory." The old Greek, HERACLITUS, said, "War is the father of all things." He said it, no doubt, as science, but we of this day can repeat it as a political and social truth. War passes the power of all chemical solvents, breaking up the old cohesions, and allowing the atoms of society to take a new order. It is not the government but the war that has appointed the great Generals, sifted out the pedants, put in the new and vigorous blood. [Great applause.] The war has lifted many other people, beside GRANT and SHERMAN, into their true place. Even Divine Providence, we may say, always seems to work after a certain military necessity. Every nation punishes the General who is not victorious. It is a rule in games of chance that "the cards beat all the players," and revolutions disconcert and outwit all the insurgents. The revolutions carry their own points, sometimes to the ruin of those who set them on foot. The proof that war also is within the highest right, is a marked benefactor in the hands of Divine Providence, is its *morale*. The war gave back integrity to this erring and immoral nation. It charged with power, peaceful, amiable men, to whose whole life war and discord were abhorrent. What an infusion of character went out from this and the other colleges! What an infusion of character down to the ranks! The experience has been uniform, that it is the gentle soul that makes the firm hero after all. It is easy to recall the mood in which our young men, snatched from every peaceful pursuit, went to the war. Many of them had never handled a gun. They said: "It is not in me to resist. I go because I must. It is a duty which I shall never forgive myself if I decline it. I do not know that I can make a soldier. I may be very clumsy; perhaps I shall be timid; but you can rely on me. Only one thing is certain—I can well die, but I cannot afford to misbehave." [Loud applause.] In fact, the infusion of culture and tender humanity from these scholars and idealists who went to the war, in their own despite—God knows they had no fury for killing their old friends and countrymen—had its signal and lasting effect. It was found that enthusiasm was a more potent ally than science and munitions of war without it. "'Tis a principle of war," said NAPOLEON, *principe de guerre*, "that when you can use the thunderbolt, you must prefer it to the cannon." Enthusiasm was the thunderbolt. Here in this little Massachusetts, in smaller Rhode Island, in this little nest of New-England republics, it flamed out when that guilty gun was aimed at Sumter. Mr. Chairman, standing here in Harvard College, the parent of all the colleges, in Massachusetts, the mother of all the North, when I consider her influence on the country as a principal planter of the Western States, and now by her teachers, preachers, journalists and books, as well as by traffic and production, the diffuser of religious, literary and political opinion, and when I see how irresistible the convictions of Massachusetts are on those swarming populations, I think the little State bigger than I knew; and when her blood is up she has a fist that could knock down an empire. And her blood was roused. [Great applause.] Scholars exchanged the black coat for the blue. A single company in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts contained thirty-five sons of Harvard. You all know as well as I the story of these dedicated men who knew well on what duty they went—whose fathers and mothers said to each slaughtered son, "We gave him up when he enlisted." One mother said, when her son was offered the command of the first negro regiment, "If he accepts it I shall be as proud as if I had heard that he was shot." [Applause.] These men, thus tender, thus high-bred, thus peaceable, were always in the front, and always employed. They might say, with their forefathers, the old Norse Vikings, "We sung the mass of lances from morning until evening;" and in how many cases it chanced, when the hero had fallen, they who came by night to his funeral, on the morrow returned to his war-path, to show his slayers the way to death! Ah! young brothers, all honor and gratitude to you! you manly defenders, liberty's and humanity's home-guard. We shall not again disparage America, now that we have seen what men it will bear. We see—we thank you for it—a new era, worth to mankind all the treasure and the lives it has cost; yes, worth to the world the lives of all this generation of American men, if they had been demanded. [Loud applause.]

DR. HOLMES' POEM.

The President here introduced Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, who read the following beautiful poem:

Four Summers coined their golden light in leaves,
Four wasteful Autumns flung them to the breeze,
Four Winters wore the shroud the tempest weaves,
The fourth was April wept o'er hill and vale.

And still the war-clouds scowled on sea and land,
With the red gleams of battle staining through,
When lo! as parted by an angel's hand
The, open, and the Heavens again are blue.

Which is the dream, the present or the past?
The night of anguish, or the joyous morn?
The long-long years with horrors overcast,
Or the sweet promise of the day new-born?

Tell us, O father, as thine arms enfold
Thy belted first-born in their fast embrace,
Murmuring the prayer the patriarch breathed of old;
"Now let me die, for I have seen thy face!"

Tell us, O mother!—nay, thou can'st not speak,
But thy fond eyes shall answer, brimmed with joy—
Press thy mute lips against the sunbrowned cheek,
Is this a phantom—thy returning boy?

Tell us, O maiden!—ah! what can'st thou tell
That Nature's record is not first to teach—
The open volume all can read so well,
With its twin crimson pages full of speech?

And ye who mourn your dead—how sternly true
The cruel hour that wrenched their lives away,
Shadowed with sorrow's midnight veil for you,
For them the dawning of immortal day!

Dream-like these years of conflict—not a dream!
Death, ruin, ashes tell their awful tale,
Read by the flaming war-track's lurid gleam:
No dream, but truth that turns the nations pale!

For on the pillar raised by martyr hands
Burns the rekindled beacon of the right,
Sowing its seeds of fire o'er all the lands—
Thrones look a century older in its light!

Rome had her triumphs; round the conqueror's car
The ensigns waved the brazen larious blew,
And o'er the reeking spoils of bandit war
With outspread wings the cruel eagles flew;

Arms, treasures, captives, kings in clanking chains
Urged on by trampling cohorts bronzed and scarred,
And wild-eyed wonders snared on Lybian plains,
Lion and ostrich and camelopard.

Vain all that praetors clutched, that consuls brought
When Rome's returning legions crowned their lord;
Less than the least brave deed these hands have wrought
We clasp, unclenching from the bloody sword!

Theirs was the mighty work that seers foretold;
They know not half their glorious toil has won,
For this is Heaven's same battle—joined of old
When Athens fought for us at Marathon!

Behold a vision none hath understood!
The breaking of the Apocalyptic seal;
Twice rings the summons—hail and fire and blood!
Then the third angel blows his trumpet-peal.

Loud wail the dwellers on the myrtled coasts,
The green savannas swell the maddened cry,
And, with a yell from all the demon hosts,
Falls the great star called Wormwood from the sky!

Bitter it mingles with the poisoned flow
Of the warm rivers winding to the shore;
Thousands must drink the waves of death and woe,
But the star Wormwood stains the heavens no more!

Peace smiles at last; the Nation calls her sons
To sheathe the sword; her battle-flag she furls,
Speaks in glad thunders from unshotted guns,
And hides her rubies under milk-white pearls.

O, ye that fought for freedom, living, dead,
One sacred host of God's anointed Queen,
For every holy drop your veins have shed
We breathe a welcome to our bowers of green!

Welcome, ye living! from the foeman's gripe
Your country's banner it was yours to wrest.
Ah, many a forehead snows the banner-stripe,
And stars, once crimson, hallow many a breast.

And ye, pale heroes, who from glory's bed
Mark when your old battalions form in line,
Move in their marching ranks with noiseless tread,
And shape unheard the evening countersign,

Come with your comrades, the returning brave;
Shoulder to shoulder they await you here;
These lent the fire their martyr-brothers gave—
Living and dead alike forever dear.

The President next happily introduced Rear-Admiral DAVIS, of the class of 1825.

SPEECH OF REAR-ADMIRAL DAVIS.

Admiral DAVIS said that although he might take refuge under his profession, and decline to speak, he felt that, as a son of Harvard, he might be permitted to express his personal gratification in being able to take part in these commemerative services. He congratulated himself and the company that the noble vessel of State, freighted with the richest merchandise of the world, which had been stranded upon the rocks of rebellion, was now launched once more in deep water, and setting forward anew upon her distant voyage, on which, sailing over the vast sea of time, she was destined to bear the light and liberty of this age to the remotest generations. [Applause.] It seemed to him that there could be no more appropriate place for a commemorative festival in honor of the closing scenes of the war, than this treasure-house of instruction and example, which held up to the view of the generous youths of successive generations the great examples of history for their guidance and instruction; and they might well suppose that it was under the shade of those very trees that the men whose memories they had met to honor had been inspired with that passionate love of liberty which conducted them to death in her service.

The Admiral concluded by referring to the fact that the work of the sword having been ended, the intellectual battle was now to be waged, and expressed the hope that the great principle established by the war would be carried out, until every yoke was broken, and the oppressed set free. [Loud applause.]

The band played "The Star Spangled Banner," after which Major-Gen. FORCE, of Ohio, was introduced, and was greeted with hearty cheering.

SPEECH OF GEN. FORCE.

The speaker paid a high tribute to the patriotism of Gen. GRANT'S troops, many of whom, in the dark days of the war, resisted strong appeals made to them to desert; and spoke of Gen. GRANT'S high opinion of Gen. MEADE. In speaking of the recruiting of negro troops, he attributed the success of the policy in a large measure to Gen. LOGAN, whose influence was powerful in advancing it at a time when the advocacy of the Adjutant-General had but little effect. After paying a tribute to the valor and military skill of the lamented Gen. MCPHERSON, and defending the policy of destroying the enemy's resources in the march through South Carolina and Georgia, Gen. FORCE said that when Richmond was evacuated the Army of the West waived its disappointment at losing the coveted contest with LEE, and gladly yielding the honor to the Army of the Potomac, cheered with as much fervor as if the victory had been their own. The war being ended, the faces of the troops were turned toward home. Many of them had reënlisted because they would not go home until they had a country worth living in. The institution which had so long been carrying one portion of the country toward aristocracy, while the other was becoming more democratic, was now gone, and with a consolidated country the soldiers of the army could go home, glad for what they had themselves accomplished, and rejoicing for what others had done. Gen. FORCE closed with remarks on the important duties devolving upon the nation in the process of reconstruction.

The band played "Yankee Doodle," after which the chairman introduced Rev. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, of New-York, an alumnus of Yale College, who, on rising to speak, was received with three hearty cheers for Yale.

REMARKS OF DR. THOMPSON.

Dr. THOMPSON, after thanking the audience, in the name of his alma mater, for the generous recognition they had given, said he could not stand there to speak for Yale in the spirit of rivalry. Yale could speak only in the spirit of sympathy and proud congratulation, as the sister of Harvard, next in years and best beloved. Who better than Yale could lay a wreath on the bier of Harvard's dead, and congratulate her on the return of her sons? He would invite the Alumni of Harvard to a kindred scene at Yale on Wednesday next. "Come, gentlemen," said the speaker, "and let us see your faces and hear your voices. Come in the sacred blue; by that token we shall know you."

GEN. BARTLETT'S REMARKS.

The President now introduced Brig.-Gen. WM. F. BARTLETT, by alluding to an ancient picture of a warrior maimed and deprived of an eye, on which was the inscription, "The heart is left;" and said that Gen. BARTLETT'S heart was left, and was always in the right place for the service of his country. Gen. BARTLETT rose, saying that he did not wish to detain the audience any longer, and if he had all the eloquence in the world he could not express his feelings. As the General hesitated here, Col. LEE, Chief-Marshal, said: "As Congress said to WASHINGTON, 'Sit down, Sir, your modesty is equal to your valor.'" [Enthusiastic applause.]

LOWELL'S POEM.

The poet, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, was next introduced, and received with great applause. He proceeded to read a beautiful poem, of which it is the highest praise to say it was worthy of its distinguished author. I regret not being able to send you a copy. Rev. J. K. HOSMER, Color Corporal of the Fifty-second Massachusetts Regiment, was introduced and responded in a very happy manner for the rank and file of the army, praising the courage, fidelity, and intelligent appreciation of the principles of the recent contest, exhibited by the private soldier. Col. LEE proposed the health of Alumni absent on duty, for whom three hearty cheers were given. And then, with the usual spirited "Auld Lang Syne," was ended at 7 o'clock, one of the finest celebrations ever known at Harvard since the foundation of the university. R. R.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Political Reform in Cuba—Opinions of the Press—School of Cadets—The Custom Duties, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 19, 1865.

The change of ministry in Spain has given additional animation to the partisans of reform in this island, especially as their great favorer, Gen. SERRANO, is now in power. The address to him on the subject has been signed by an immense number of well-known and influential persons. The *Diario*, while forced to acknowledge the high position and reputation of many of the signers, sneeringly protests that the greater number are beardless boys, land-owners, whose estates nobody knows where to find, merchants, without business, and little boys, without permission of their papas to sign the said documents.

But this is said only as a set-off to the assertion of the *Siglo*, which assures that the counter-address sent over to Madrid on Saturday, did not receive the sanction of over a hundred names. At this the *Diario* waxes indignant and bursts forth:

"By heavens! whoever told them so shamefully deceived and exposed his dupes to a woeful disappointment, because the fact is, it had several thousand signatures, collected in the space of only four or five days."

With regard to the political reform desired, in a country where political meetings are unknown, and only a limited discussion permitted in the papers, it would be difficult to say what are the precise changes which are most desired.

That Cuba should have a voice in the councils of the nation seems self-evident, at least to every American, and is generally conceded by every Spaniard, but the manner of accomplishing this, at once sows discord in the camp.

First, we have the advocates of *assimilation*, or, in other words, that Cuba should be put on the footing of a Spanish Province, as Andalusia or Catalonia, and the *Prensa* twits the organ of the Reformers with having shifted its ground after declaring in favor of a representation in the Spanish Cortes.

Then we have the *automatic* system, or, in other and plainer words, the plan of a local Parliament, as in the British Colonies, and this plan, which the *Siglo* has lately favored, is, beyond a doubt, best adapted to the requirements of the island, but, it may be prognosticated, will not be viewed with benignity in Madrid, so accustomed are the statesmen there to seek rather in France than England for models of administration.

The *Prensa*, strangely enough, considers as unseasonable any political reform for the island. It is singular how blind to the signs of the times are some writers who, from their avocations, should most keenly appreciate the changes now passing over society.

The same journal also expresses its indignation at the seeking from a private individual, however high his rank, as in this case the Duke DE LA TORRE, what it belongs to the monarch alone to grant, and accuses his admirers of a species of idolatry, beseeching them to remember: "Adoration to God, the truth to Kings."

The signers of the address to the Queen, in opposition to the reform memorial, are, however, at loggerheads in one respect, and that is the proposition to check the power of the Captain-General, by giving a veto power to the State Council or else to the Supreme Court.

The examiners of the incipient military academy have completed their labors, and great praise is awarded by the military journal to their severity in their duties, of which, as a proof, it is mentioned that whereas the school of cadets began with thirty-four students, at the expiration of this, its third half-yearly session, only twelve of those lads remain. It is necessary to exact industry and advancement, but probably if a rigorous examination before entrance was allowed, it would have saved many a poor boy from the mortification of having to leave a profession upon which he had already entered. The dress, also, of the West Point cadets might be copied with great advantage. To see a small boy dressed up as an officer, sword and all, inspires neither respect for him nor the service.

The receipts of the custom duties for the past half year, in the port of Havana, have amounted to $4,477,354 71, which gives an increase of $566,252 73 over the corresponding period of last year. The increase of revenue from the customs this year, for the whole island, amounts to over 13½ per cent.

A military review is what we have not seen for some years in Havana; but now it is said that next month there will be a grand parade of troops, at which will be present not only the regiments of the line, but the militia and volunteers in the districts around the capital. After the reorganization of the army nothing is more likely or advisable.

We have continually fresh arrivals from St. Domingo of troops or officers. On Monday arrived the two Gens. ALFAN, and on Tuesday Gen. VILLAR, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of that island; also various battalions of artillery and infantry.

LARA.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of London at this Port.

Further Official Correspondence Between the United States and Great Britain.

THE CESSATION OF THE REBELLION

Earl Russell Regrets that His Explanations were Unsatisfactory.

The *City of London* arrived at this port last evening. Her advices are anticipated by the *Peruvian* at Father Point; but we make the following extracts from her mails:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE CESSATION OF THE WAR.

EARL RUSSELL TO SIR F. BRUCE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 2, 1865.

SIR: I received, on the 25th ult., your dispatch of the 10th ult., inclosing a copy, taken from a newspaper, of a proclamation issued by the President of the United States on that day, declaring, among other matters, that "armed resistance to the authority of this government"—namely, the Government of the United States—"may be regarded as virtually at an end; and the persons by whom that resistance, as well as the operations of insurgent cruisers, were directed, are fugitives or captives."

On the day following the receipt of your dispatch intelligence reached this country of the capture of President DAVIS by the military forces of the United States.

In this state of things Her Majesty's Government lost no time in communicating with the government of the Emperor of the French as to the course which should be pursued by the two governments; and while these communications were in progress I received officially from Mr. ADAMS, on the 30th ult, a copy of the President's Proclamation of the 10th.

It would, indeed, have been more satisfactory if the government of the United States had accompanied the communication of the President's proclamation with a declaration that they formally renounced the exercise, as regards neutrals, of the rights of a belligerent; but Her Majesty's Government considered that, in the existing posture of affairs, the delay of any formal renunciation to that effect did not afford to neutral Powers sufficient warrant for continuing to admit the possession of a belligerent character by a Confederation of States which had been actually dissolved. The late President of the so-called Confederate States has been captured, and transported as a prisoner to Fort Monroe; the armies hitherto kept in the field by the Confederate States have, for the most part, surrendered or dispersed; and to continue to recognize those States as belligerents would not only be inconsistent with the actual condition of affairs, but might lead to much embarrassment and complication in the relations between neutral powers and the Government of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government have accordingly, after communicating with the Government of the Emperor of the French, determined to consider the war which has lately prevailed between the United States and the so-called Confederate States of North America to have ceased *de facto*; and, on that ground, they recognize the reëstablishment of peace within the whole territory of which the United States before the commencement of the civil war were in undisturbed possession.

As a necessary consequence of this recognition, Her Majesty's government will forthwith send to Her Majesty's authorities in all ports, harbors and waters belonging to Her Majesty, whether in the United Kingdom or beyond the seas, orders henceforth to refuse admission into any such ports, harbors and waters of any vessel of war carrying a Confederate flag, and to require any confederate vessels of war which, at the time that the orders may be received by Her Majesty's authorities, may have already entered such ports, harbors and waters, on the faith of proclamations heretofore issued by Her Majesty, and which, having complied with the provisions of such proclamations, may be actually within such ports, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from the same.

But in adopting this decision as regards Confederate vessels of war found within British ports, harbors, and waters, when the orders are received by Her Majesty's authorities, Her Majesty's Government consider that a due regard for national good faith and honor requires that Her Majesty's authorities should be instructed that any Confederate vessels of war so required to depart should, on their departure, have the benefit of the prohibition heretofore enforced against their being pursued within twenty-four hours by a cruiser of the United States lying at the time within the same port, harbor, and waters, and that such prohibition should be then and for the last time maintained in favor of such Confederate vessels of war.

Her Majesty's Government cannot anticipate any objection being made by the government of the United States to this course, when the ground on which it is adopted is explained to that government.

Her Majesty's Government have, however, thought it right to provide for the contingency of the commander of any Confederate vessel of war which may be found in any port, harbor, or waters of Her Majesty's dominions at the time when these orders are received by Her Majesty's authorities, or may enter such port, harbor, or waters within a month after these new orders are received, desiring to divest his vessel of her warlike character, and to assume the flag of any nation recognized by Her Majesty's Government as in a state of peace with Her Majesty; and in such a case Her Majesty's authorities will be authorized to allow the Commander of the vessel to do so, and, after disarming her, to remain without a Confederate flag within British waters, at his own risk in all respects; in which case such Commander will be distinctly apprised that he is to expect no further protection from Her Majesty's Government, except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of the law in time of peace. The rule as to twenty-four hours would not be applicable to the case of such vessel.

I have to instruct you to lose no time in making known to the government of the United States, by communicating to the Secretary of State a copy of this dispatch, the course of action on which Her Majesty's Government have decided, and which they doubt not will be agreeable to the government of the United States. But in making this communication to the Secretary of State, you will add that Her Majesty's Government have adopted this course under the full persuasion that the Government of the United States will, on their part, at once desist from exercising toward neutrals the rights of blockade, and of search and detention of neutral vessels on the high seas, which can be lawfully exercised by belligerents alone, and which a power not engaged in warfare cannot, under the law of nations, assume to exercise.

I am, &c., RUSSELL.

We have already published the dispatch of Secretary SEWARD, to which the following is Earl RUSSELL'S reply:

EARL RUSSELL TO SIR F. BRUCE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 6, 1865.

SIR: I have received and laid before the Queen your dispatch of the 19th of June, with a copy of Mr. SEWARD'S note on the subject of the cessation of belligerent rights.

Her Majesty's Government are sorry to find that the reservations and explanations which accompanied the orders on the 2d of June, are deemed unacceptable by the Government of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government did not expect, indeed, that the United States, after the course they have hitherto taken, would now acknowledge that the original concession of belligerent rights was either necessary or just, or sanctioned by the laws of nations.

Her Majesty's Government, however, having, in common with all the maritime Powers of Europe, acknowledged the belligerent rights of blockade on the part of the United States, and having recognized the existence of a belligerent against whom that right was exercised in conformity, as they are convinced, with the law of nations and the practice of centuries, could not be expected on their part to shrink from the consequences of the course they had deliberately adopted. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, considered that a due regard for national faith and honor required that any Confederate vessel of war called upon to depart from Her Majesty's ports, harbors, or waters should have the benefit of the 24 hours' rule. But you will observe to Mr. SEWARD that this rule is then to be enforced for the last time.

Consequently, no Confederate vessel of war taking advantage of this rule could ever again have the benefit of it.

Her Majesty's Government have, in a like spirit, allowed that vessels lying in Her Majesty's harbors or waters, or which during the space of a month shall come into these harbors or waters, shall be permitted to disarm and assume a peaceful character. Otherwise, vessels at sea, ignorant of the termination of the war, might be driven, without coals or sails, to perish on the neighboring rocks, or to founder at sea. Such inhospitality would not become the character of the nation for good faith or honor, or for humanity.

But you will observe that Her Majesty's Government have instructed their authorities in distant ports distinctly to apprize the commander of any such Confederate vessel that he is to expect no further protection from Her Majesty's Government except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of the law in time of peace. The twenty-four hours' rule would not be applicable to such case.

The Government of the United States will, therefore, be entitled to maintain that such vessels are forfeited and ought to be delivered to the United States upon reasonable application in such cases made. Only such applications must be made good in a British court of law if the vessel is found in British waters.

In the case of a vessel captured at sea by a naval force of the United States, under whatever flag, the claim ought to be made good in a court of law of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government will further illustrate their views on this head by the inclosures to this dispatch.

Part of these inclosures consist of dispatches to and from Paris. Her Majesty's Government never can admit that, in presence of a great war which interrupted and destroyed a friendly and useful commerce extending along 3,000 miles of the American coast—a war reducing great numbers of industrious families of both nations to poverty, and afflicting a whole continent—the Governments of England and France should not, as far as possible, act in concert, in pursuance not of any formal engagement, but of a mutual understanding.

Her Majesty's Government, however, are gratified to find that the United States no longer claim the belligerent right to search British vessels, and that the normal relations of the two countries are practically returned to the condition in which they stood before the civil war.

Her Majesty's Government trust that these explanations, founded upon views which Her Majesty's Government have maintained in a spirit of just neutrality, will prove to be favorable to the establishment of a lasting and intimate friendship between the two nations. I am, &c., RUSSELL.

COTTON.

Important Decision by Attorney-General Speed.

The following important decision respecting captured cotton has been rendered by Attorney-General SPEED:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 5, 1865.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 17th ult., submitting for my opinion the questions that have arisen in your department in the case of the "Savannah cotton."

The circumstances under which the property in question came into the possession of the government, are stated in your letter substantially as follows:

On the occupation of the City of Savannah, in December last, by the United States forces under Major-Gen. SHERMAN, some thirty-eight thousand (38,000) bales of cotton were found stored there. This property was seized and taken possession of by the military authorities, and by them turned over to agents of the Treasury Department as "captured property," pursuant to the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864. (12 Stat. at Large, 820; 13 id. 375.) After it was thus received by the appropriate agents, the property was forwarded to New-York, and there sold at auction as provided by law.

You state that a number of claims for the proceeds of the sales are now being presented to your department, some of the claimants being residents of Savannah, who aver that they have been loyal to the government during the rebellion; others being subjects of foreign governments, resident in Savannah or abroad, averring that they were neutral during the late conflict; others, again, being Northern merchants, stating that they came into possession of the cotton claimed by them in payment of, or security for, debts contracted prior to the rebellion; and still others claiming restitution of their property, or its proceeds, on the ground that the cotton in question was not capturable, or properly "captured property," and should not be held and treated as such.

The first question arising on this state of facts that you submit is, whether the property to which reference has been made should or should not be regarded as "captured," under the acts of Congress of March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864.

I do not perceive that either of the statutes provides what property shall be regarded as "captured property" within the meaning of the law. A definition of "abandoned" property, however, is contained in the first section of the act of 1864. That statute provides that property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion. (13 Stat. at Large.) But I apprehend that there need be no difficulty in determining, for our present purposes, what property is comprehended by the phrase "captured property," as used in these statutes, for the phrase is its own sufficient explanation. I suppose that all movable property, other than that species described by the provision to the first section of the act of 1863, actually and hostilely seized and taken on lands by a military officer or soldier of the United States, in a State, or any portion of a State, designated as in insurrection against the United States, may be regarded as "captured," within the meaning of the statutes of 1863 and 1864.

I do not intend to say that no other property than that I have thus endeavored to describe may be denominated and treated "as captured property" under these statutes. It would seem by the 7th section of the Act of 1864 that certain property seized and taken by naval forces, viz., property seized by the navy "upon any of the inland waters of the United States," may be dealt with in the manner provided by the laws under consideration, (13 Statutes at Large, 377.) Whether this section takes away the prize jurisdiction of the courts in all cases of seizure of waterborne property on the inland waters of the United States, effected there by naval commissioned captors, and commits all jurisdiction over such cases to the Court of Claims and to Congress, must remain for judicial determination. But the Supreme Court has recently decided that private property seized by a naval force on land bordering upon one of the inland waters of the insurrectionary South, was not the subject of prize jurisdiction, and was receivable by the Treasury agents under the Statutes of 1863. (W. S. *vs.* 72 bales of cotton, Dec. 7, 1864, No. 360.) This decision was rendered in a case to which the Act of 1864 did not apply, the capture there considered having been made prior to the passage of that statute.

I refer to it for the purpose of showing that certain cases of purely naval capture must pursue the course indicated in the statute for the collection of abandoned and captured property. I have said that property seized or taken by any military person in the insurrectionary territory is denominable as "captured;" but the sixth section of the act of 1863 would seem to affix that character to "cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco," received by any United States officer or soldier within insurrectionary districts. The section provides that it shall be the duty of every officer or private soldier who may take or receive abandoned property, or any cotton, sugar, rice or tobacco from persons in insurrectionary districts or have such property under his control, to turn the same over to an agent of the Treasury Department; and it further provides that refusal or neglect to do so shall subject such an officer or soldier to trial and punishment. (12 Stat. at Large, 821.)

Property of the foregoing character thus turned over to a Treasury agent, and in that manner "received" by him, must be dealt with as the second section of the act provides; that is, it must be sold, and its proceeds paid into the treasury, there to await the action of the Court of Claims, when duly invoked.

Thus it appears that all cotton received by, or that may have come under the control of any military officer or soldier, whether it was actually seized or captured by him or not, must be dealt with as "abandoned or captured property." I may have occasion hereafter to comment upon the effect of this provision.

The statute, it may be said, thus affixes to all cotton, as well as all the other articles above stated, that may be under the control of a military or naval officer in the insurrectionary districts, the *de jure* character of "captured" property, and when such property is received by a Treasury officer, appointed to execute the provisions of the acts of 1863 and 1864, it becomes, it may be said, *de facto* "captured" property, and must be disposed of accordingly.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the cotton found by our army at Savannah, taken possession of there by the military authorities, and received from them by the agents of the Treasury Department, is and should be regarded as *de facto* and *de jure* "captured" property, under the statutes of 1863 and 1864.

The second question which you propound is whether, if this property be of the character I am of opinion it it is, the power rests with the Secretary of the Treasury or the President to appoint a commission to examine the claims, and to restore to loyal claimants the proceeds of so much of the property in question as they can show to have been legally theirs.

I am of opinion that neither the President nor any other executive officer can restore or authorize such a commission as you suggest, to make restoration of the proceeds of their captured property to these loyal claimants.

Congress, by the legislation under consideration, has reserved to itself the power of finally disposing of the claims of the alleged owners of this property; and so long as that legislation exists, the claimants must pursue the remedy which it indicates for the establishment and enforcement of their rights. By the Constitution, Congress has exclusive power "to make rules concerning captures on land and water." The present legislation I apprehend, is clearly an exercise of that power. This is a general and comprehensive sovereign prerogative. Under other systems of government the authority to make such rules may be exercised by the political department. But in this country the legislative department of the government possesses exclusive authority, both to establish rules for the regulation of the right of capture in time of war, and also to provide the method by which all questions touching captures may be determined.

The present legislation is not so much a regulation of the right of capture—though the 6th section of the act of 1863 may be interpretable as authorizing, if not commanding, the seizure of certain kinds of property found by our military forces within the hostile districts of the South—as it is a provision for the judicial ascertainment of the rights of persons affected by captures that may have been or may be made in the progress of our belligerent operations set on foot for the reduction of the rebellious Southern country. Congress took notice of the fact that captures of private property on land had been made, and would continue to be made, by the armies operating in and against that territory, as a necessary and proper means of diminishing the wealth, and thus reducing the power of the insurgent rulers. It was not expected that such captures had been or would be in all cases well and wisely made, or that, in the course of such predatory hostility, the innocent would not sometimes suffer as well as the guilty. Nor was it thought well that the administration, so to speak, of so much of the property within the enemy's territory as might be reduced into the possession of the military forces should be controlled by or under Executive authority. In this view of existing facts and just policy, the system provided by the act of 1863 was devised for the adjudication and decision of the cases contemplated by the statute.

The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to appoint agents to "collect all abandoned or captured property" in the enemy's country. To secure faithful and honest performance of their duty, the Secretary was authorized to require such agents to give bonds in such amounts as he might deem necessary. The duty of the agents was to receive all property in the insurgent States which was in fact captured or seized out of the enemy's possession by the military authorities. They had no duty or power to inquire whether or not such property had been rightfully captured; whether the Generals who reported it to them for collection had observed, in effecting the captures, what are called "the recognized usages of war," or had violated all the principles of writers on what is styled the law of nations, supposed to tend against the right of seizing private property on land; but it was the duty of the Treasury agents simply to receive all property reported to them as having been captured, irrespective of any considerations touching the legal exemption of any of it from seizure, and to dispose of it in the manner provided by the law.

After the conversion of the property into money, the proceeds were directed to be paid into the treasury. The words of the statute are: "The proceeds thereof shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States." But these proceeds do not pass into the treasury as proceeds of property sold under a judicial sentence of confiscation. They are not sequestered or condemned, but simply held by the United States, so to speak, in trust for those who may, in the manner provided, and in the time limited by the law, ultimately establish a legal right to receive them after pacification.

When the insurrection has been suppressed, the owners are authorized to invoke the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and obtain there an adjudication of their respective claims.

The proceeds of the property are thus in the possession of the United States, subject to the adjudications of that court; and when it shall have passed upon the claimants' rights and decreed in their favor, Congress has solemnly declared that they shall receive restitution of their property. In the presence of such legislation, covering as it does the entire subject matter, providing for the safe custody of the property in question pending hostilities, and for the final judicial determination of the rights of the parties in interest, I cannot see that the Executive has power to make a different disposition of the property from that provided by Congress, or authorize any one to determine the questions which Congress has intrusted to the decision of another forum.

I am, therefore, of opinion, in reply to your inquiry, that jurisdiction cannot be conferred upon a commission, appointed either by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine the claims in question, and to make restoration of the proceeds of so much of this cotton as may belong to the loyal claimants.

The third and last question you propound is what disposition should be made of the proceeds of the sales of the property. I think that it is your duty to see that the direction of the act of Congress is obeyed by those in whose hands these proceeds may be. The statute says that after the sale of any abandoned or captured property "the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the treasury of the United States." I am of opinion, therefore, that the proceeds of the property in question should be paid into the treasury, there to await the action of the Court of Claims and of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED, Attorney-General.

HONORS TO THE YALE COLLEGE BATTALION.—There will be a special commemoration and celebration at Yale College on Wednesday of this week, in honor of about seven hundred students from the university who have taken part in the military and naval service of the nation during the recent war. A large attendance is anticipated. At 11:30 o'clock of that day, Rev. HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D., will deliver the oration in the North Church, the procession leaving the college at 11 o'clock. The church gallery will be open to ladies at 10:30. The main attraction of the day, however, will be the great dinner to the Veteran Alumni, at Music Hall, at 2 o'clock. WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., of New-York will preside, and the occasion is expected to be one of rare interest. Guests specially invited are requested to call and receive cards of admission at the room under the Trumbull gallery, next to the Treasurer's office, on Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 8 o'clock, and on Wednesday morning from 8 to 11, and no person will be admitted to the hall without a ticket. Graduates and officers of the college in any department may obtain tickets on the payment of $3 each by applying at the same time and place, and a limited number of tickets, admitting to reserved seats in the galleries, may be procured at $1 each.

The preparations made by the university thus to honor those of her sons who have fought for the nation in its time of trial, will be seconded, we hope, by all our citizens who share the patriotic and grateful feelings which prompt the celebration, and we hope on that day our fair city may be dressed in its gayest colors, and that every national flag may be displayed. —*New-Haven Journal, July 24.*

A Case of Sympathy.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 22, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of this date, a paragraph appears among Washington telegrams, headed "Your Change Wanted," announcing that a report of the trial of Miss HARRIS for the murder of BURROUGHS, is to be published and sold for her benefit. I would like to ask what she intends to do with the money? If she designs to hand it over to the widow and child of the victim of her—*insanity?* In this case, I would like to subscribe for several copies. If not, I feel like sending the money to Mrs. BURROUGHS, who is certainly entitled to sympathy.

Miss HARRIS and her friends should be satisfied that she was acquitted by the jury, and propriety suggests that she retire from public view as a heroine.

Mrs. BURROUGHS' address is unknown to me, but I suppose she may be reached through her brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. BURROUGHS, Chicago, Ill.

Yours, TRUE SYMPATHY.

PRESENTATION.—A number of gentlemen of the Twenty-first Ward of New-York recently presented Lieut. HENRY A. MAXWELL, of the Eighth Regiment, United States Volunteers, with a military suit, sash, sword, &c., on the occasion of his visiting the city. Lieut. MAXWELL is now in Washington, and from there he has returned to the Committee of Presentation the following letter of acknowledgment:

GENTLEMEN: I receive with gratitude the token of your kind regard toward me, and I am sure it is because of the career in which I have been engaged, more than anything in me, that has caused you to regard me so favorably. Accept, gentlemen, my hearty thanks for this splended token of your kind regard, and believe me, gentlemen, I shall ever strive to act in my profession so as to do credit to the cause which I have espoused, and to cherish that kind regard which you have manifested toward me. Yours respectfully,
HENRY A. MAXWELL, First-Lieutenant,
Company F, Eighth Regiment, U. S. V.
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1865.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Am. Gold	s3	143	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	s3	60⅝
700 Erie Railway	s3	85¼	400 do	s3	60⅜
100 do		85¼	100 Canton Co.		39
200 Mich. S. & N. I.		68½	100 Quick. Min. Co.		58⅜
200 Cleve. & Pitts		67⅛	100 do		58¼
200 do	s3	67⅜	200 do	s3	58⅛
100 Cumb. Coal	s3